PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. II. 1847. No. 3.

New Brunswick, *June 25th*, 1847.

The Society convened to-day at the City Hall, pursuant to adjournment, the President, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting in Newark having been read and approved, on motion of the Rev. R. K. Rodgers, the special business before the Society—the location of the Library and Cabinet—was taken up.

The question being on the amendment of the resolution of Mr. J. J. Chetwood, offered by Mr. O. S. Halsted at the meeting in Newark —to the effect that the whole subject be laid over to the next annual meeting—Mr. Hornor, of Princeton, addressed the Society in favor of the proposition, and called for the ayes and noes upon its passage —which were ordered; and the amendment was lost, ayes 8, noes 23. The question then recurring upon the resolution of Mr. Chetwood, postponing the consideration of the subject to the next regular meeting in September, a long desultory discussion ensued,—Rev. Dr. Proudfit, Judge Duer, Rev. Mr. Rodgers, Rev. Dr. Murray, Prof. Crosby, and others, advocating an immediate and final settlement of the question—Rev. Dr. Howe and Mr. Hornor advising the adoption of the resolution.

Judge Hornblower (the chair being temporarily occupied by Judge Duer,) moved that the resolution be laid upon the table,—with the view of taking up the amendment to the Constitution, as offered

by Judge Duer, upon which the discussion was based,—but the motion, on a division was negatived.

The question was then put on Mr. Chetwood's resolution, and it was lost.

The amendment to the Constitution proposed by Judge Duer, then came up, viz.:

"The Library and Cabinet of the Society shall be located in the city of Newark in the county of Essex."

The adoption of the amendment was advocated by Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, J. G. KING, C. PARKER, Judge DUER and others; and opposed by Mr. HORNOR and Dr. SCHENCK, mainly on the ground of the absence of gentlemen who were presumed to be anxious to express their views on the subject, and the probability that a settlement of the question at the next annual meeting would be more in conformity with the wishes of the members in the southren section of the State. Rev. A. B. PATERSON also expressed himself in favor of a postponement in consequence of the few members present from that quarter, and would be obliged to vote against the amendment for that reason, although personally in favor of the location at Newark.

Pending the discussion, an irregular debate arose upon the practicability of submitting the matter by Circular to every member of the Society for his decision—a course suggested by Judge DUER and advocated by Dr. PROUDFIT and others; but there were constitutional objections both to the introduction of the matter at this stage of the proceedings and to the mode of voting should the measure be adopted, and it was consequently not passed.

The ayes and noes being ordered, the amendment to the Constitution was adopted, ayes 29, noes 6.

It was ordered by the Society that the amendment be inserted as a new Article in the Constitution, to follow Article VII.

The Corresponding Secretary read a Communication from the Board of Directors of the Newark Library Association, tendering the Society the free use of Library and Lecture Rooms in their new edifice about to be erected, for its permanent occupancy; and also a letter from the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex, offering the Society accommodations in the County Court House—Whereupon, on the motion of Dr. MURRAY, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be communicated to the Directors of "The Newark Library Association" for their liberal offer of the free use of rooms in their edifice about to be erected

and that they be informed of the acceptance of the same by the Society.

Resolved, That the officers of the Society and members of the Executive Committee, residing in Newark, be a Committee to enter into the necessary arrangements with the Library Association, and to superintend the fitting up of the rooms appropriated for the use of the Society.

Resolved, That the letter of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County tendering to the Society the use of a room in the Court House, be referred to the same Committee, with authority to make such arrangements for the temporary location of the Library and Cabinet, either in the rooms thus generously offered or elsewhere, as they may deem advisable, and that the thanks of the Society be presented to the Board.

The Society then took a recess until 4½ P. M., when the meeting was again organized.

Mr. Wm. A. Whitehed, from the Committee on Colonial Documents, stated that since the adjourment at Newark the Committee had issued Circulars to members and others presumed to be interested in the proposed measure, and it was hoped that the sum of one thousand dollars would be raised without difficulty. He submitted a resolution authorizing the subscription of a blank sum in behalf of the Society towards the fund.

Dr. Murray doubted the practicability of the measure, and whether, if successful, it would be a judicious expenditure of the money in the present condition of the Society. But the blank having been filled, the resolution passed, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be hereby authorized to subscribe the sum of One Hundred Dollars, in behalf of the Society, towards the Colonial Document Fund.

Judge Duer presented to the Society a schedule of the recently discovered Stirling Papers, and stated that copies of such as the Society might wish to add to those already in their possession would be furnished gratuitously. On motion of Dr. J. S. Condit, the schedule was referred to the Committee on Publications.

There being no farther business before the Society, the Corresponding Secretary read a brief Biographical Sketch of Cortlandt Skinner, King's Attorney General for the Province of New Jersey previous to the Revolution.

Dr. PROUDFIT announced his intention to collect materials for a historical account of the Huguenot settlers in this part of the country, and wished the members of the Society possessing any information respecting them to communicate it to him at New Brunswick.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Freehold on the 15th September.

JOURNAL

KEPT DURING AN

EXPEDITION TO CANADA IN 1776.

BY EBENEZER ELMER,

LIUETENANT IN THE THIRD REGIMENT OF NEW JERSEY TROOPS IN THE CONTINENTAL SERVICE, COMMANDED BY COLONEL ELIAS DAYTON.

PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT.

Presented to the Historical Society by the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton.

JOURNAL.

[The author of the following Journal was born in Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., in 1752. His grandfather was the Rev. Daniel Elmer who emigrated from Connecticut in the year 1727.

Having prepared himself for the practice of medicine under the direction of his eldest brother, Dr. Jonathan Elmer, he was about to establish himself in his native place just as the call to arms resounded through the land, prompting every true patriot to buckle on his armour for the defence of the liberties of his country.

Impressed with a firm conviction of the justness of the struggle in which the Colonies had engaged, and that an obligation rested upon all to do what they could in their support; and believing—as he states in some prefaratory remarks to his journal—that 'his capacity and situation in life fitted him for it,' Dr. Elmer did not hesitate 'freely to engage in the service,' trusting, if called upon, 'boldly to venture his life in the righteous cause.' A preference for a military life, and a belief that it was calculated to open the door to a more extended knowledge of the world, had their full influence doubtless in bringing about this determination.

On the 18th February, 1776, he received a commission as Ensign in the 3d New Jersey Regiment, his company being commanded by Joseph Bloomfield, afterwards Governor. In April following he was promoted to a second Lieutenancy, and in that capacity served during that campaign, the events of which, so far as the New Jersey troops were concerned, are recounted in the following pages.

Lieutenant Elmer returned to Cohansey (as the region about Bridgeton was then called) early in 1777, on the expiration of the time for which the troops were called into service; but a re-organization of the army taking place in the spring, on the 1st April he was appointed Surgeon's mate, and on 3d July, 1778, Surgeon of the 2d New Jersey Regiment and served until the close of the war, never being absent from duty, He was at the battles of Chad's Ford and Monmouth—participated in the inconveniences of Sullivan's expedition,* and was at the siege and capture of Cornwallis.

The Brigade to which he was attached received their furlough on June 6th, 1783, and Dr. Elmer returned home, and entered into practice. The following year he married, and on 3d November was discharged from the service of the United States; having served—as Ensign, Lieutenant, Surgeon's mate and Surgeon—seven years and nine months.

In 1789, and in several succeeding years, he was a member of the Assembly—in 1791 and 1795, being chosen Speaker. About this time he gave up his practice as a physician and moved upon a farm in the neighborhood of Bridgeton. In 1800 he was

* See page 42 of this volume for Extracts from his Journal during this Expedition.

elected a Representative in Congress and sat in that body six years during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, of which he was a supporter. His military life and fondness for military pursuits led to his appointmant as Adjutant General of the militia of the State, and for many years he was Brigadier General of the Cumberland Brigade;—during the last war with England commanding the troops stationed at Billingsport.

In 1807 he changed his residence again to Bridgeton; in which year and subsequently, in 1815, he was a member of the Council and Vice President, In 1808 he was appointed to the Collectorship of the port of Bridgeton, and held it with the exception of five years (from 1817 to 1822) until 1832, when having arrived at the age of four score years, he resigned the office and wholly declined public business. In 1840 he lost his eye sight, which was a great deprivation, having through life been a diligent reader.

He closed a long life of adtivity and usefulness, October 21st, 1843, aged ninety-one years, Integrity of character, generosity and benevolence of disposition, marked his whole career, and he died highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Ethan Osborne, one of his revolutionary compatriots, and his remains were deposited in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church at Bridgeton, of which he had for many years been a member.

General Elmer at the time of his death was President of the New Jersey Cincinatti Society, and the last surviving officer of the New Jersey line of the Revolutionary Army.]

CUMBERLAND.

By a recommendation delivered to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, by my uncle Theophilus Elmer, Esq., delegate therein, a warrant was issued out to me as ensign of a company to be commanded by Jos. Bloomfield, Esq., dated the 8th of February, 1775. Received by me 17th of the same month; began to recruit men 19th do., and filled our company by the 1st of March following—Josiah Seeley being appointed 1st Lieut. of said company, afterwards resigned his commission, and by the captain and himself, Constant Peck, was appointed in his stead and established by Congress, tho' the berth properly belonged to Wm, Gifford, the 2d Lieut. Our company was reviewed, or rather passed as full 2d of March, but again reviewed 7th do. by Col. Newcomb, Major Kelsey and Theophilus Elmer, Esq., by order from Col. Ellis of Gloucester—upon which the Captain rode up to Congress and got out warrants dated March 3d 1776, and returned with them 15th March: after which we continued in the county preparing for the campaign until 27th of March.

March 22d.—Mr. Green preached us a sermon in the Court House, preparatory to our march, from Joel.

March 26th.—At evening, Mr. Kelsey and Mr. Hunter prayed with and exhorted us to behave in a sober and becoming manner, after which Lieut. Gifford and self lodged at Miss Seeley's. At 4

o'clock in the morning, 27th, got up and prepared to march about day-break; took leave of all our friends and set out on our journey with about 65 men in good spirits—God grant we may all return so —Marched up to ——— where Daniel Stretch abused us, for which we gave him a new coat of tar and feathers, made him give three hearty cheers and beg our pardon; then proceeded on to the Death of the Fox that night; very tired.

March 28th.—Set out at daylight and arrived at Rancocus.

March 29th.—Arrived at Burlington about 9 o'clock, much praised by all spectators; went into barracks, put under orders, and a guard mounted.

March 30th.—Capt. Bloomfield went over the river to see the Governor.

March 31st.—Very wet and stormy.

April 1st, 1776.—*Half past 5 o'clock, A. M.*—Set out on our march for Amboy; the day proved very wet and the travelling exceeding bad; however, we stood on and arrived at Cranberry that night, where we put up; called 30 miles.

April 2d.—Set out very early on our march; went about 10 miles and our Capt. got in a chair and rode the rest of the way. About 2 o'clock, P. M., arrived at South Amboy, eat our dinner and crossed over the ferry. When we found the barracks all full of Col. Heard's militia, we were obliged to proceed on to Woodbridge, and got billets in the town that night.

April 3d.—Very wet and exceeding bad travelling; however, we proceeded on to Elizabethtown and got into barracks, where we continued until 16th. (1) Our men were much fatigued by the march,

---

(1) Extracts from the Orderly Book of Colonel Dayton's Battalion—

[In separate books Lieutenant Elmer recorded all orders which he deemed of importance:—several of them are preserved, and such orders as illustrate the movements of the army, or are otherwise interesting will be given in notes under the dates on which they were issued.]

"Elizabethtown, *April 1st*, 1776.

[Regimental Orders by Col. Dayton.]

No officer or soldier to absent himself from his Company without leave of the commanding officer. Roll call to be attended to every morning at 9 o'clock, and when no exercise, at 5 o'clock in the evening, and all absentees to be reported to the commanding officer. The troop to beat at 9 o'clock in the morning, at which time all guards are to be relieved, the adjutant will take great care to see all the guards march off the parade in good order, and all sentries to stand while at their post, and to take proper notice of all officers that pass by; the Colonel hopes not to hear of any more such unsoldierlike behaviour, as soldiers singing or making a nose when on sentry. The Adjutant will attend at head quarters for the future for orders, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and one orderly Serjeant from each company will attend the Adjutant at his

which caused, together with a change of diet, a great deal of sickness amongst our men with colds, quinsys, &c. The Town consists of a large number of inhabitants, but scattering. Our men uninured to camp rations made great complaints at first. A dispute arose between Capt. Dickinson and Bloomfield about Seniority, but Bloomfield was established the first.

April 8th.—Set on a Regimental Court Martial, whereof Capt. Potter was President. Capt. Bloomfield set out home to settle some business, when Lieut. Gifford and myself were left with the command of the company.

April 15th.—Orders received to march to-morrow for Amboy. Some of the men being somewhat intoxicated, a mutiny had like to have arose among the men; but by the alertness of the officers it was quelled. (2)

April 16th.—The morning proved wet. About 12 o'clock we set out and marched to Elizabethtown Point; took shipping and sailed to Amboy; arrived there about 9 o'clock, P. M., and marched directly into the barracks.

---

room for that purpose, at 10 o'clock; Soldiers that have got their regimental hats to be careful to keep them cocked, and always to appear neat and clean upon parade; and as every soldier should be a gentleman, it is expected they will behave with civility to each other, and with the greatest obedience and respect to all the officers. All who are guilty of extravagant drinking, fighting and disobeying orders, will be very severely punished.

The Adjutant is to see these orders read at the head of each company this evening.

April 4th, 1776.

Col. Dayton orders that no soldier belong to the third Regiment enter the inclosure of any inhabitants or damage their fences in any account whatever. The High Road is the proper place for men to walk in, therefore 'tis expected no soldiers will go out of it in future. Complaint having been made to the Colonel of soldiers firing ball carelessly, by which means some persons have been in great danger as they imagine, it is strictly ordered that no person offer to fire a single shot without first obtaining leave from the commanding officer. Any one firing in disobedience of this order may depend on being punished as the law directs.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *April* 15, 1776.

(2) Col. Dayton orders that Capt. Bloomfield's, Patterson's, Ross's and Imlay's companies be served with four days' provision this morning: that Capt. Potter's, Reading's and Thorp's be served this afternoon with three days'—the whole to be dressed. The whole regiment are to hold themselves in readiness to march to-morrow morning; the General to beat at break of day, the assembly at 7 o'clock, and at 8 the whole to march off. Colonel Dayton recommends it to the officers of the respective companies to be careful that their men behave themselves well on their march, that they by no means injure or abuse any of the inhabitants. Serjeant Younglove, of Capt. Patterson's company, is for the present appointed to act as Serjeant Major, and is to be obeyed as such.

April 18*th*.—Began to work on the lower entrenchment, which is a fortification of size sufficient to contain about 200 men in Trapezium with four acute angles, the middle nearly square; Major with us all day (3)

April 19*th*.—Thirteen of our men which we left behind came up, by whom we were informed of the death of Lieut. Peck, which caused great grief to all of us. He died the 9th instant. We continued here with our companies half at work, the other half exercising, beside what were on guard, which were 24 privates, 2 serjeants, 2 corporals and 1 officer, until Sunday, 28th.

April 27*th*.—Sat on a Court Martial, Capt. Imlay, President. (4)

April 28*th*.—We set out from Amboy with the other 4 companies which were on Staten Island, to Elizabethtown. The Lieut. Colonel and Major marched with us, and we had a very agreeable tour; arrived about sunset at Elizabethtown, when we were dismissed and our men went into barracks. Members of the meeting set about Mr. Caldwell's going to Quebec with us, which was agreed on after some debate. Drank tea at Colonel Dayton's; then went to Major Spencer's to lodge. Received here 2d Lieut. and Wm. Norcross, Ensign.

Amboy, *April* 19, 1776.

(3) That one half the whole men in barracks now fit for duty, turn out for work at 8 o'clock in the morning, with one commissioned officer and two non-commissioned officers to every twenty privates. The men that are off duty to parade for exercise and the officers of the respective companies carefully to examine their arms and report the state of them to the commanding officer.

1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, and 15 privates to mount guard until further orders. All prisoners with their crimes to be immediately reported to the commanding officers. The officer of the day to visit the barracks twice a day at least, and see that the men clean the rooms and dress the victuals properly and not waste any.

The orders given at Elizabethtown to be observed in this place.

An Orderly Serjeant will attend the Adjutant from each company, with an orderly book in which he will copy these orders, and take care to show them to all the officers of his company.

Return to be made this afternoon of the number of coats each company has and the number yet wanted by each company, that they may be procured as soon as possible.

Amboy, *April* 27, 1776.

(5) The four Companies which now are in Amboy Barracks are to get in readiness to march for Elizabethtown to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock; the baggage belonging to said companies are carefully to be collected in order to be left in the Quartermaster's care, by him to be forwarded to New York in a boat.

It is recommended to the officers to be alert in seeing that their respective companies are completely prepared for marching, the men wearing their best clothes. The soldiers are to carry their knapsacks with their provisions and a blanket.

The soldiers are excused from fatigue and duty this afternoon to prepare for marching. The roll to be called at 6 o'clock this evening.

By F. BARBER,
Major 1st Battalion Jersey Troops.

Monday, April 29th.—Got breakfast and set out from Elizabethtown to New York about 9 o'clock; marched down to the Point and then went on board of a boat and arrived at New York about 2 o'clock P. M., just as it came on to rain; got quarters in a deserted house, and staid there viewing the town and fortifications till May 3d.

May 1st.—In the evening we and two or three battalions were drawn up in the main street for some secret purpose of the Generals, and were dismissed about 8 o'clock.

May 2d.—Were mustered by the Muster Master General, and the whole battalion greatly applauded. General Washington made bold to say we were the flower of all the North American forces. (5)

Friday, May 3d.—Embarked both Col. Wind's and Dayton's battallions on board of sloops for Albany: about 12 o'clock, having all things in readiness, we set sail, having Capt. Conway and 12 of his men with our company, beside some passengers. Those of our company that came with us are the following, viz:

Cadet.	*Privates.*
Edmund Thomas.	Elnathan Langley,
Serjeants.	Jona. Davis,
Recompence Leake,	Annanias Sayre,
David Dare,	Abram Garrison,
Street Maskill,	Philip Goggin,
Preston Hannah.	Ephraim Bennit,
Corporals.	Daniel Rice,
John Reeves,	John Nutter,
Caroll Whitekar,	P. Ketcham,
Jona. Lummis,	Samuel Dowdney,
Thomas Parker.	Samuel Potter,
Drummer.	Richard Burch,
Joseph Riley.	Tuley Jenkins,
Fifer.	Eben. Woodruff,
Lewis James.	Wm. Haynes,
Privates.	Alex. Jones,
Glover Fithian,	John Casperson,
John Jones,	Davis Langley,
Clement Remington,	Elijah Wheaton,
Ezekiel Brayman,	Wm. McGee,
Edward Russel.	Moses Tullis,

NEW YORK, *May* 2, 1776.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

(5) SIR—You are to order the commanding officer on board each vessel which carries the troops belonging to your regiment to proceed directly to Albany and there wait for further orders from you or the commanding officer of your regiment then on the spot, who is to wait on General Schuyler or the commanding officer at Albany, and take his directions and pursue them; each Captain that embarks, as well as all field officers, to have a copy of these orders.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Brig. General.

To Lieut. Colonel WHITE.

Wm. McCrah,	Charles Cosgrove,
Davis Bivens,	Isaac Hazleton,
David Martin,	Charles McDade,
Charles Bowen,	Phillip Shepard,
Daniel Ireland,	John Barret,
Daniel Lawrence,	James Ray,
Elijah Moore,	Robert Griggs,
Wm. Tullis,	Reed Sheppard,
John Major,	Bennit Garrison,
Uriah Maul,	Matthias Garrison,
Azariah Casto,	Benjamin Ogden,
John Burroughs,	John Royal,
James Logan,	Joseph Garrison,
Abraham Hazleton,	Lewis Thompson,
Othniel Johnston,	Samuel Jackson,
Henry Bragg,	Abraham Dorchester,
James Riley,	Benjamin Simkins,
James Buren,	Joel Garrison,
Daniel Moore,	Thomas Gibson,
Wm. Smith,	Oliver Shaw.
Peter Birney,	

Benjamin Mapey and Erick Johnston left sick at New York. We left New York in good spirits and many groggy. With a fine southerly breeze sailed up the river; at evening passed the Highlands and went to rest.

Saturday, May 4th.—Wind very light and ahead, came to an anchor.

Sunday, May 5th, 1776.—Having run aground the night before and uncertain whether we should get off and no wind; about 2 o'clock P. M. Mr. Neal, a passenger, Mr. Thomas, Sergeant Leake and myself went ashore to walk up on foot about 40 miles. Travelled on till evening and put up at a Dutch tavern, in sight almost all the way of the Blue Mountain.

Monday, May 6th.—We got breakfast and travelled on thro' the country. It is very hilly and mountainous and of solid stones. The blue mountains lay on the west side of the river, to appearance about 40 or 50 miles up the river. Arrived at Albany near evening, all wet and weary, and put up at a Dutch tavern upon the river.

Tuesday, May 7th.—Stayed all day reviewing the town and procuring quarters for our men, which are very hard to be got: towards evening the transport sloops began to arrive with a damp southerly breeze. The town is of some considerable bigness, with two Dutch churches and one English Presbyterian meeting in it.

Wednesday, May 8th.—Our company came up this morning with almost all the remainder of General Sullivan's Brigade. The day wet and the town crowded with soldiers and Indians, being about 4000

soldiers; so that we were greatly put to it for quarters for our men, and at last were obliged to stow the whole company in one room in barracks.

Thursday, May 9th,—Fair weather; about with the men; towards evening the whole brigade were called together as follows, viz: Col. Stark's. Wind's, Wayne's, Reed's, Irvin's and Dayton's regiments, and paraded on General Schuyler's meadow; reviewed by His Honor and General Sullivan, with a train of Indians following.

Friday, May 10th.—General Court Martial sitting, of which Lieut. Col. Ogden is President, and Capt. Bloomfield a member; began to pitch our tents on an eminence at the S. W. end of the town; had some exercising; showery after, and dreadful slippery; Court Martial trying an officer for heading a fray, in which the riflemen cut and hacked ours with their tomahawks much; was introduced to Gen. Sullivan.

Saturday, May 11th.—Nothing material happened this day. Col. Dayton and Parson Caldwell arrived here: we now begin to feel some of the hardships of war; may God of his Almighty power support and defend us.

Sunday, May 12th.—Went in the forenoon with a number of the men and half the officers to the Presbyterian meeting here, where Mr. Caldwell preached from several of the first verses of the 27th Psalm. He addressed us in a very pretty manner, exhorting us all to put our trust and confidence in the Lord, who is alone able to preserve and defend us. In the afternoon, he preached from Romans, v. 1 and 2, "Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ"—from which he preached a good experimental sermon. At evening, tho' just come from meeting, we were very rude. (6.)

---

(6) General Orders issued by Brigadier General Sullivan at Albany, May 12, 1776.

Parole Durham.

Col. Hinds's regiment to march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, the Colonel to order the general to beat the drum at half past 4, upon which the soldiers are to strike their tents and make them up. The tents and the baggage are immediately to be sent to the wharf, and put under the care of those persons who are to guard the baggage on board the batteaux. The boards for the tent floors are also to be taken and piled up in one pile, and at 6 o'clock the Colonel is to order the assembly to beat; upon which the regiment is to parade with their arms, &c, and to march off immediately to Ticonderoga, the route, together with the marching orders, will be delivered out this day at orderly time. The Quarter Master of Col. Hind's regiment, or the persons acting as such, to see that the provisions are drawn for the men to-night, that no delay may happen on that account. Col. Irvin's regiment is to march on Tuesday morning, Col. Dayton's regiment on Wednesday at 6 o'clock, each of these regiments in their turn to follow the above directions for their march, and to call on the Brigade Major for their orders for marching and the route the preceding day at orderly time.

* * * * * * * *

Monday, May 13th.—Cool and pleasant; wrote 3 letters home; at 5 o'clock P. M., three battalions of the brigade were drawn up, and a man for mutiny received 39 lashes on his bare back, and was drummed out of the regiment with the rope about his neck. After which our regiment were drawn up on parade and were addressed by the Colonel, in which he declared his hearty willingness to march on with us, to head us in all danger, and hoped none of the men would act so disgraceful a part as to leave him; after which the Chaplain then addressed us in a very spirited manner, setting before our eyes the gloriousness of the cause and the obligations we are under to our country and God to stand to our colours, and concluded with prayer. (7)

Tuesday, May 14th.—Attended prayers in the morning, and then were dismissed to prepare for marching to Ticonderoga next morning, according to general orders. (8)

The General expressly forbids the firing of guns upon any pretence whatever. He enjoins it upon the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers to use their utmost endeavours to suppress the pernicious practice of destroying ammunition, which is so much needed in our army. A Serjeant, Corporal and 18 privates from Col. Dayton's regiment, to parade at the City Hall to-morrow morning at half-past 5 o'clock, without arms, and wait for orders. * * * * *

The Quarter Masters of the several regiments, and those who act as such, are to see that the surplus provisions on board the several transports which brought up their troops are collected immediately, and delivered to the Commissary, and his receipt taken therefor. A true copy. EBEN ELMER, Lt.

General Orders, *May 13th*, 1776.

Parole Thomas.

(7) Col. Irvin with his regiment do march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, observing the same rule for preparing as were pointed out for Col. Wind's by the orders of the 12th instant. A Serjeant and 6 men from the two Companies of Col. Wayne's, and a Corporal and 6 men from Col. Dayton's, to parade at the City Hall, at half-past 5 in the morning, and wait for orders. A copy of the route with the marching orders for Col. Irvin, will be delivered to his Adjutant by the Major of Brigade. This afternoon the officers and men who are to guard the baggage are to be paraded on the wharf by the City Hall, and at half past 5 o'clock in the morning, ready to go off with the baggage. The overseer of the batteaux to see that the batteaux, men, &c., are furnished ready to set off with the baggage at 6 o'clock precisely.

* * * * * * * * *

Major BARBER, Field Officer.

General Orders.

Albany, *May* 14, 1776.

(8) Col. Dayton to march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock; he is to observe the same directions in preparing for his march as pointed out for Col. Wind's and Col. Irvin's. The copy of his route and his marching orders will be delivered him by the Brigade Major this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Col. Waine is to march on Tuesday morning with that part of his regiment now in this city, or that may arrive by that time.

Wednesday, May 15th.—This day was appointed for us to set out from Albany to Quebec, but by reason of some matters not being

---

PAROLE, LAKE GEORGE.

Regimental Orders, May 14th, 1776.

Col. DAYTON orders—That the Quarter Master apply for boats this afternoon, and, if possible, the heavy baggage be put on board this afternoon; the tents to be struck half after 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, the whole to be on board by 5. The baggage guard will attend at the same time, the whole regiment is to be formed and ready to march at six precisely. All the officers are expected punctually to attend and to be very careful to prevent the men drinking to excess.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

ALBANY, *May 14th*, 1776.

SIR—You are to order the general to beat at your encampment at half-past four o'clock to-morrow morning, whereupon your men are to strike their tents, make them up and convey them with the heavy baggage of your regiment to the dock where the batteaux will be ready to receive them. The boards now used for flooring your tents are to be piled up in one pile and left under the care of a sentry, to be furnished from the main guard; a Captain with a sufficient guard is to be draughted out to guard the baggage, who are to be paraded at the City Hall at six o'clock, to take care of the baggage.

You are to order the assembly to beat precisely at 6 o'clock, upon which your regiment is to parade under arms with their packs slung, and you are to march them off immediately for Ticonderoga, taking care to hasten your march as much as possible.

You are to pay particular attention to the orders of Major General Schuyler, issued on the 9th instant. A copy of the route for your baggage, together with these orders, will be delivered you by the Major of Brigade. Your general character as an officer, the good conduct of your officers, and the orderly, soldier-like behaviour of your men since under my command, gives me the fuller assurance that no insult or abuse will be offered by your regiment to the inhabitants of the country through which you are to pass.

Should you depart from Ticonderoga for Canada before I join you, you will take care to see that the inhabitants of the country are treated in such a manner as will convince them that we come to protect and not to distress them.

True policy will direct us to cultivate the good opinion of a people whose friendship is of so much importance to the American cause.

At every place you may encamp a good guard should be furnished and sentry posted all around your encampments, as well to prevent desertions as to guard against any surprise.

It is a maxim in war to march with the same caution in an enemy's country as in a friend's, and this rule should be adopted in its fullest latitude in a country where the friendship of its inhabitants is at best but doubtful. In the whole of your march your regiment is to be marched in as close order as possible, and a strong and trusty rear-guard is to be kept at a convenient distance from your regiment, to prevent desertions and to prevent any abuses to the inhabitants of the country.

I sincerely wish you an agreeable march, and am, with much esteem, your most obedient servant,

JAS. SULLIVAN, Brig. General.

To Col. DAYTON.

Route for General SULLIVAN'S Brigade.

ALBANY, *May 9th*, 1776.

The first regiment to-morrow, the next on Saturday, the 3d on Monday, 4th on Tuesday, 5th on Wednesday, 6th on Thursday; batteauxs will be provided here to transport their baggage to Half Moon, which is about 12 miles from hence; there all to disem-

made ready, the orders were countermanded. Very early, we were awekened by a report from the tents that some of our men had deserted, upon which we got up and went there, found Seeley and Benjamin Jenkins, Eben Woodruff, Uriah Maul, Lewis Thompson and James Logan were actually gone. Wm. McGrah of our company died this morning in the hospital with pleurisy, and we are told Erick Johnston, whom we left at New York, is dead. News from Quebec reports that General Howe has arrived there and drove away our men, who left all their sick, arms and provisions in his hands, upon which account they are now in a suffering condition. At 6 o'clock attended with the whole battalion the funeral of Wm. McGrah. The officers all marched in the rear, first Ensigns, then 2d Lieuts., then 1st Lieuts., then Captains and the field officers last. The guard consisting of 12 men armed, went before the corpse. At the grave our Chaplain addressed us and then prayed, after which we were dismissed. General orders, by reason of the situation of the troops at Canada, are for us to tary till farther orders. (9)

---

bark and put in wagons and carried to Still Water, twelve miles farther. At Still Water it is again put into batteaux and carried to Peter McLarin's at the Little Falls, about 15 miles. There it is put again into carriages and carried across a small portage of about half a mile. Batteaux take it there and convey it to Fort Miller Falls, about three and a half miles, where it is carried across by land about half a mile and then transported by water to Fort Edward, about eight miles, and thence it is conveyed in carriages to Fort George, about 15 miles, where the troops embark in batteaux, and crossing Lake George—about 36 miles—the batteaux, provision, baggage, &c., are taken out and carried to the waters leading to Lake Champlain, about one and a half miles, From this place the whole goes in batteaux to St. Johns, at the north end of Lake Champlain—about 110 miles—and thence down the river Sorel to where it falls into the St. Lawrence—about 45 miles—and thence down the St. Lawrence to Quebec, about 130 miles.

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT GEORGE, *May 18th*, 1776.

GENERAL ORDERS.

(9) Col. Read's Regiment to march without the least delay to this port, bringing with them their field equipage and leaving all their heavy baggage, with a guard to take care of it.

All the other Regiments of General Sullivan's Brigade to halt where Capt. Windell may meet them, unless they should be between any of the ports above mentioned in their route, in which place they are to come on to the next place mentioned in their route.

Our affairs in Canada, of which the General has been informed by express, are in such a situation that he entreats every officer to exert himself in forwarding the provisions, without which the troops must most certainly leave the country.

In this state of matters he hopes the officers will induce the men to be contented with such provisions as can be procured for them.

The powder to come on with all expedition.

P. SCHUYLER, Maj. General.

Thursday, May 16*th.*—Clear bright morning; towards evening we were all able bodied and effective with accoutrements complete, drawn up and strictly examined by General Sullivan, and ordered to appear 40 the most able from each company with two officers to morrow at 6 o'clock, with all things in order and 6 day's provisions in our knapsacks, to go on a secret expedition.

Friday, May 17*th,* being a Continental Fast Day. We assembled at 6 A. M., and prepared 40 of each company to march off, but a want of a sufficient number of cartridges detained them till 1 o'clock. Capt. Bloomfield and Lieut. Gifford went, but I was obliged to stay, being so lame I was not able to march.

Saturday, May 18*th.*—Wet; exceedingly lame with my ancle; staid in the house almost all the day. News from Quebec very threatening; if we cannot keep our station at Montreal, most inevitable ruin must follow to the cause. (10)

* * * * * * *

Sunday, May 19*th.*—Pleasant agreeable weather. Received news by people but 12 days from Quebec, that in the retreat of our troops the 2d Jersey and Pennsylvania battalions acted with spirit, firing all the way back upon the enemy, by which they lost a considerable number of men. They could not tell whether any of the enemy were killed or not, but judged some were without any doubt.

* * * * * * *

Monday, May 20*th.*—Very lame, with my ancle; mounted guard at half past 10 o'clock. Orders came to parade the whole guard and go up to the tents, mount a quarter guard, and dismiss the others to prepare for marching to follow after those gone with Col. Dayton, in order to subdue Johnston and his brood of Tories—upon which, as I was lame, it was agreed that the other officers should go along, and I

General Orders.

May 18*th,* 1776.

(10) Col. Wayne, with that part of his regimentnow in this city, to march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. His route and marching orders will be delivered him this afternoon by the Brigade Major. Col. White to remain here with Col. Dayton's Regiment till Col. Dayton returns with his party from Tryon county. As soon as these troops return, Col. Dayton is to march with the whole of his regiment, except three companies, for Lake George, pursuing the same route pointed out in his form for marching orders. These three companies to be left here to assist in forwarding provisions, &c. till further orders. Col. Cortland is appointed president of the General Court Martial in room of Lt. Col. White. Col. Wayne to take with him all the prisoners in the main or quarter guards belonging to his regiment. Col. Dayton to bring on all the prisoners belonging to the brigade, which may be in either of the guards at the time of his leaving this city.

stay behind with those who were sick and unfit for duty. At 5 o'clock they were all as were able paraded in the main street and marched off. Col. White gave the following orders—

ALBANY, *May 20th*, 1776.

SIR—You are to stay at this place; take care of the men left behind; see that the sick are taken care of by the Surgeon's mate; that all deserters are properly secured, and that the provisions are forwarded on very early in the morning. The Commissary will deliver you bread or any thing else that is wanting. You are to obey and take directions from the commanding officer of this town, as you are also to obey any commands that you shall receive, from time to time, from Col. Dayton, or your very humble servant,

ANTHONY W. WHITE, Lieut. Col.

To Lieut. ELMER.

Tuesday, May 21st.—Cool windy weather. Busy in the morning sending away the provisions and men. Drawing provisions for those behind, and settling matters among the companies. Received new intelligenee from Canada this morning, which report that a second defeat is received from our foes; that all are sick, cannon and provisions are taken; that the Canadians, French and Indians have now risen against us, and that dreadful consequences are feared from that quarter. Indeed, if reports be true, nothing but the power of an Omnipotent God, stretched forth for our relief, can preserve us from utter destruction. * * * * Yesterday, before the troops marched on our encampment, there were 4 or 5 men whipped very severely, and dismissed to duty. About 8 o'clock, P.M., Charles McDade died in a miserable condition, without any bed to lie on. God grant we may all take warning by every death that happens amongst us, to prepare for our own dissolution, to which we are all hastening.

Wednesday, May 22d.—The men all scattered about; went up to the barracks, got a person to make a coffin for Charles McDade; with much trouble got men to dig the grave, all seemed to prefer their own ease to all things else. Having little regard to death, if it even comes into their own tents, so desperately depraved is human nature, that unless the Lord mollify their hearts, nothing will touch them. About 12 o'clock a dozen of us went and buried Charles in as decent a manner as we were capable, and I paid 10 shillings for his coffin of rough boards nailed together; after that I had considerable conversation with Dr. Read upon the practice of physic, and particularly the study thereof. He served his time under Dr. Harris of Philadelphia.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.

The town consists of a large number of houses, mostly old Dutch buildings: it stands in the valley on the West side of North River; the hill on the back of the town is as high as the tallest houses. It is the value of half a mile long upon the river, or more, and about 40 perches from the water up. There are no streets which lead straight up from the water, and those which run parallel with the river, which are only two, have several windings in their course. The land is very clayey and slippery in wet weather. In the hilly part of the town is very fine meadow ground. Some distance from town, on the S. W. side upon the brink of the hill, stands General Schuyler's house, which is a very stately building, with fine meadows before his door. The land in general, especially on the east side of the river, is pine woods and very hilly. There is, however, some very good land on the west side in the vales. The city has a Mayor and Alderman in it, tho' the Mayor is a rank Tory, and so are many of the inhabitants, though a great many are staunch Whigs. Lodged all night in the Colonel's markee.

Thursday, May 23rd.—Finding the men left behind with me very negligent, and careless of their duty, I issued out the following orders:

ALBANY, *May 23rd*, 1776.

SIR—You are to take six men out of different companies, such as are the most able, this morning at 8 o'clock, for a guard, one only of which to stand sentry at a time and be relieved properly. You will take care to inform the guard, that unless they attend to their business and not be strolling about from their duty, proper notice will be taken of them, which, perhaps, may not be very agreeable. I should be very glad if you could, with the assistance of Serjeant Seamens and others, who may be trusted, procure a complete list of all the soldiers and women now in this town belonging to Col. Dayton's regiment, the state of their health and the place of their lodging, and make return thereof to me this afternoon, which will greatly oblige your very humble servant, EBEN ELMER, Lieut.

To Serjeant PARKER.

This day 10 deserters from our batalion were brought into town. I went and put them under guard with handcuffs on them, two joined together. The deserters confined are as follows:

Jacob Hunt, John Fox, James McNight, John Hoof, of Capt. Ross's Company; John Love, Cornelius Love, John Sedam, Jacob Smith, of

Capt. Reading's Company; John Liber, Philip Rickar, of Capt. Sharp's Company.

Friday, May 24th.—Went to the guard and got provisions for the deserters, &c. Mr. Caldwell came to town. By the last intelligence from Canada, we are informed that no new troops have come there; but it being their last tragic effort—being bare of provisions—by the use of some merchant ships to make our people think there was a reinforcement arrived, and by that means drove off our people and took possession of their provisions The most stupid and cowardly piece of conduct, to all appearances, that ever our people were guilty of. When one would have thought that a little spirit and resolution could have finished the contest and given us possession of the town, we are deprived of all provisions and a great many arms, and indeed out of almost all hopes of being able to recover our loss in season to make a conquest there before more troops do actually arrive. * * *

Had some talk with Mr. Caldwell. Our people expected back some time next week.

Saturday, May 25th.—Cool windy morning, much cooler than any weather I ever knew of this time of year before. Not fully informed when our regiment is to return, bought a pair of mockasins, price 6s. Some better of my lameness. The night proved wet.

Sunday, May 26th, 1776.—The morning was cloudy. Slept till 8 o'clock; become like the sluggard, never satisfied with sleep. * * * Went to the English church here in the forenoon, attended prayers and reading of a sermon from James 3—17. In the afternoon it came on to rain and proved a very cold storm.

Monday, May 27th.—Cold and cloudy. Reports say that a fleet of the English troops are now off Sandy Hook, and about coming up to York; if so, I do imagine they will meet with a warm reception. Our people expected to-morrow. A man belonging to Connestioga, coming in his chair from that place here, was murdered about 4 miles from here and all his money was stolen. No news of consequence from Canada. To-day is a holiday among the people here; very few stores or workmen of any kind are at work, not even so much as they are of a Sunday. Towards evening a vast crowd of people were gathered upon the hill, where the negroes and some white people held a merry dance They continued their dance, shifting it when night came into the houses, all night long.

Tuesday, May 28th, 1776.—Clear and pleasant. Drew provision this morning for the remainder of the Battalion here, a copy of which I insert as a precedent to be remembered:

Return of provisions to be drawn for the remainder of Col. DAYTON's Regiment, or Battalion, now in Albany, for four days, from the 28th to 31st of May, 1776, both days included.

	Men.	Days.	Rations.
For Capt. Bloomfield's Company,	14	4	56
For Capt. Dickinson's Company,	7	4	28
For Capt. Potter's Company,	7	4	28
For Capt. Paterson's Company,	15	4	60
For Capt. Ross's Company,	7	4	28
For Capt. Reading's Company,	4	4	16
For Capt. Imlay's Company,	7	4	28
For Capt. Sharp's Company,	6	4	24
For new Recruits,	6	4	24
Total,	73	4	292

EBEN ELMER, Lieut.

A COPY OF A MORNING REPORT.

A morning report of Capt. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD'S Company lying in Camp at Albany, May 26th, 1776:

	Ser-jeants	Cor-porals.	Drummer & Fifer.	Rank & File.
Present fit for duty,	3	3	2	56
On duty,	1	0	0	7
Sick,	0	1	0	8
Deserted,	0	0	0	6
	4	4	2	77
Extraordinaries,				1

STREET MASKELL, Orderly.

What a scene of trouble and fatigue is brought about by war! And what an immense cost it will bring upon the Colonies! There are at present about 7,000 soldiers in the Northern service at 6 2-3 dollars per month each, which amounts to £17,500. Commanded by 4 Brig. Generals, whose pay is $130 each, which amounts to £185 per month, with 15 Colonels, whose pay is $50 each per month, which amounts to £281 5s. per do.; with 15 Lieut. Colonels, whose pay is $40 per month, which amounts to £225. Reckoned all up thus:

	£	s.	d.
4 Brig. Generals at $130 each per month, is	£185	0s.	0d.
Subsistence, 8 rations each, at 19s. 6d. each ration per month,	31	4	0
15 Colonels, pay $50 each per month, amounts to	281	5	0
Subsistence, 6 rations each, at 19s. 6d. each per month, is	87	15	0
15 Lieut. Colonels, pay $40 per month,	225	0	0
Subsistence, 5 rations each,	73	2	6
15 Majors, pay $32 each,	180	0	0
Subsistence, 4 rations each,	58	10	0
120 Captains, pay $26 2-3 each,	1200	0	0
Subsistence, 3 rations each, at do.	351	0	0
240 Lieuts., pay $18 2-3 each per month,	1080	0	0
Subsistence, 2 rations each, at do.	468	0	0
120 Ensigns, pay $13⅓ each,	600	0	0

	Subsistence, 2 rations each, at do.	234	0	0
7,000	Soldiers, pay 6 2-3 dollars each,	17,500	0	0
	Subsistence, 1 ration each, at do.,	6,825	0	0
	Per month,	£29,879	16	6
				12
	Per year,	£358,557	18	0

This calculation, however, cannot in the whole be reckoned complete, as there is an omission of Aid de-Camps, Brigade Majors and all Staff Officers, which will amount to a considerable sum.

Now, if we compute this to be one fourth part of the cost of our Army, which is little enough, the whole amount thereof will be, per year,	£1,434,231	13s.	0d.
To which, if we add the Congress and other expenses, at least it must be	565,768	8	0
Whole expense per year,	£2,000,000	0	0

This, at best, is but a very random draft, yet by what I can find out, the expense is laid full as small as what it in reality is. Besides all this, every Colony is striking money for discharging debts of a Provincial nature.

Went in the afternoon to their holiday dance, which still continues. They hold their dance on the back part of the town. Negroes, men and women, dance with a number of the first rate young and old men and women, as spectators. But what is most remarkable of all is their music, which is what they call a drum with a bee hive or the like, with a sheep skin stretched over it, upon which they beat with their hands, to which they dance with great jollity and mirth. This evening Capt. Bloomfield, with another Captain came in town with Lady Johnston, a prisoner, bringing news that we are to be stationed at or near Johnston, to keep back the Indians.

Wednesday, May 29th, 1776.—Cool morning. Waited on Captain Bloomfield. Lady Johnston was delivered to the Committee. Capt. Patterson and Mr. Norcross arrived. Patterson found much fault of our losing some of his spirits, &c.

"Extracts from Capt. Bloomfield's Journal.

Johnstown, *May 20th*, 1776.

"This morning the Commissioners, appointed by General Schuyler to treat with the Indians, arrived in town, and at 12 the Indian King, accompanied by the Sachems and Indian Warriors, painted and dressed in a warlike manner, arrived, and the treaty was opened by the Indians demanding in a haughty manner of our great warrior (as they called Col. Dayton) what he meant by coming into their

country with armed troops, and whether he was for peace or war? To which Col Dayton replied, that he came not to molest our brothers, the Mohawks, but to suppress the Highlanders and others who had taken up arms against Congress, and hoped our brothers, the Mohawks, would not interfere in our family quarrel with Great Britain. They said we came to take Sir John's life, their good old friend, Sir Wm. Johnston's son; that they loved Sir Wm., who was their father, for his sake they would protect his son; that Sir Wm.'s blood ran in their veins, was mixed with their blood, and they would stand by him. After much more altercation, the treaty was adjourned till to-morrow, the Indians first promising that their warriors should be peaceable till the treaty was over. It is really surprising to see what an assuming behaviour those savages put on whilst on Council, they sat in their Indian painted warlike dress, with their Indian tomahawks with pipes. The handle of the tomahawk being the tube, and the head of the hatchet being the bowl, and smoking with such a confident air of dignity and superiority as if they were above all other beings, ruled, and their authority extended over the whole earth.

"*Tuesday, May 21st*, 1776.—This morning the Indian Treaty was again opened. Our great warrior, Col. Dayton, told the Mohawks by the interpreter, that if they offered to take up the hatchet, or oppose his warriors in their present expedition, he would break the covenant chain; he would burn their upper and lower castles on the Mohawk river, would burn all their houses, destroy their towns, and cast the Mohawks with their wives and children off the face of the earth; on the contrary, if they would be still and let us alone in our quarrel, his young men (meaning the soldiery) should not come near nor molest them. At the same time our detachment, with drums and fifes, was parading and made a most martial appearance through the street. I believe this had a good effect, those savages can't bear to be supplicated; it makes them think they are of great consequence. The only way is to strike terror into them. This is the way the brave and politic good old Sir Wm. used to treat with them.

'Upon this the Indian Chiefs and Warriors withdrew for an hour; then returned, appeared more mild, submissive and peaceable; said they were determined not to meddle with our family quarrel, all they wanted was to be assured Sir John would not be killed; we might do as we pleased with the highlanders. Upon which our Chief, Col. Dayton, told them that not a hair of Sir John's head should fall to

the ground. We loved him also for his father's sake; what we were going to do would be for his good. We should destroy the highlanders and those Indians who joined them only.

"After which some friendly speeches passed, the covenant chain was promised by both to be brightened and the hatchet buried — Our Chiefs desired them not to let their young men imprudently come about our camp, especially in the night, for fear our young warriors and huntsmen might be rash and take their scalps. The Indian Chiefs promised that the young men should stay at home and not hunt till we were gone out of the country. Then this great and mighty Council broke up, after drinking plentifully of toddy, which was the best drink the place could afford.

"I will now give a description of Johnstown, with my sentiments of its importance.

"Johnstown lies in Tryon County, New York Government, 45 miles W.NW. of Albany, 4 miles from the Mohawk River, between the upper, called Fort Hunter, and the lower called Fort Hendricks; Mohawk Castle. 12 miles from Sonondaga; from thence a creek communicates with the North River, and from thence there is a communication to Canada by land. The noted Tory rascal White, and others, went this way and were taken up by our troops at Lake Champlain.

"By examination of several persons, Whigs and Tories, it appears that Sir John can raise of his own tenants about 300 Scots and as many Dutch and Irish: that they have arms and ammunition. The town contains about 30 houses, mostly small half stories. The country round the town is fertile, and would, by proper cultivation, produce abundantly. It is well situated (connecting the North and Mohawk Rivers,) to tamper with the Indians, to connect Tories below with those above, and in case we should be unfortunate on either side to fall upon us, or the weaker party, cut off our retreat, and take advantage of the fluctuating passions of mankind, that any circumstances might be improved against us It is very evident Sir John's tenants are against us, from the very circumstance of their being tenants, and otherwise in debt to Sir John and dependant on him. Till these circumstances are altered, they cannot be our friends. There appears to be but two ways of procuring this country in our interest. The one to keep a garrison here to support the Whigs and molest the Tories; the other in planting Whigs in the room of Tories.

"*Johnstown, May 22d,* 1776.—I was early this morning directed

by Col. Dayton to take a file of men and go to Johnson Hall with my side arms only, and wait on Lady Johnson with a letter—the substance of which was to demand the keys of the hall and drawers in the room—with directions for her immediately to pack up her clothes and go to Albany, that an officer and a guard should wait on her there if she chose. I went to the Hall accordingly, and after directing the Sergeant of my guard to place sentries around the Hall, I asked for her ladyship, who was then in bed, and after waiting an hour, she came into the parlor. I gave her the letter, with assuring her it gave me great pain, I was under the disagreeable necessity of delivering her a letter that mu t give her ladyship a great deal of uneasiness, and which my duty obliged me to do in obedience to the order of my superior officer. She hastily broke open the letter and immediately burst into a flood of tears, which affected me so I thought proper to leave her alone. After some time she sent for me, composed herself, ordered the keys of the Hall to be brought in and given to me, and which I desired might lie on the table until the Colonel came. After which I breakfasted with her ladyship and Miss Chew. After breakfast Col. Dayton, Lieut. Col. White and Major Barber came, and we, in the pre-ence of her ladyship and Miss Chew, examined every room and every drawer in Johnson Hall, which is a very beautiful, large and elegant building, with two forts built last war, about half a mile from town, on a small eminence, with two fine streams of water about 40 rods on each side of the Hall. I had a view of Sir Wm. Johnson's picture, which was curiously surrounded with all kinds of beads of Wampum, Indian curiosities and trappings of Indian finery, which he had received in his treaties with the different Indian nations—curiosities sufficient to amuse the curious; indeed this search gave me an opportunity of fully satisfying my curiosity in seeing every thing in Johnson Hall. We saw all Sir Wm.'s papers of all the treaties he made with the different Indian nations, with medals of various sorts sent him from Europe and others which he distributed at his treaties to the Indians, &c.; with innumerable testimonials, &c.; which showed Sir Wm. Johnson's character in every important station of life, and that he merited, greatly merited the warmest thanks of his country.

But when we reflected on Sir John's (his son's) conduct, it afforded a contrast not to be equalled. Whilst we admired and commended the wisdom, prudence, patriotic spirit, valor and bravery of the father, we could but detest and discommend the foolish, impru

dent, treacherous and base conduct of the son; who, instead of walking in the paths of his good old father, in supporting liberty and thereby meriting the applause of his country, has basely endeavored, and is endeavoring, to destroy the liberty and property of his native country, and to cut the throats of those who feared, lived and fought under the command of his valiant father; and who now (with a degree of tenderness and respect) are obliged to search the Hall, built by the good old, industrious Baronet, to discover and detect the young profligate Knight's treachery. The Committee refused having any thing to do with Lady Johnson until they heard what directions General Schuyler should give concerning her. He almost acquired the supremacy over the people here, tho' at the same time they do not like him; but being in authority and a smart man withal"

Albany, May 30th, 1776.—Towards evening, Lieut. Hagan and Volunteer Kinney, of our Company, came to town, walking all the way up from Types Hill, near 40 miles to-day. * * * * We are informed that a party of our men at Sir John's being informed that a number of Col. Butler's Indians, &c., were coming down to join Charlton at Quebec, went out in an escorting party to waylay them as they came down; that they had an engagement by which many were killed and wounded on each side, but the particular place or situation of the affair is not yet known. Breakfasted this morning with one Mr. Halstead, who had fled with his wife and six children from Quebec just as our men retreated from there. He left behind him in possession of the Tories all his estate, consisting of £500 sterling worth of rum, besides other things of great value. He informed that all our friends had fared the same fate with him in losing all their effects. It would, he says, have been a very easy matter last winter to have taken the town; and even now, altho' it is much stronger, 3 or 400 might effect the stroke, but thinks if they neglect it much longer, especially if more troops arrive, it will be almost impracticable. Not more than 200 troops arrived at farthest when our men retreated, but we being small and out of heart, could not pretend to withstand them. Lodged at Mr. Willetts all night.

Albany, May 31st, 1776.—Clear bright morning. Arrived here about 8 o'clock, Lieuts. Tuttle, Loyd, Hazlitt and Ensign Hennion, with some of the men to take up our baggage and other affairs to Johnstown. * * * * About, busy settling matters and preparing for marching to-morrow. The people of this place, we understand, have sent in a petition to General Schuyler to have us in and about

this town for the security of the place; but I think it not likely their petition will be granted, as we must be more wanted in other places.

Saturday, June 1st, 1776.—Wet morning for marching, so that we were long parleying about the matter. However, it slackening in some manner, we began to prepare for marching; and having all things in readiness about 4 o'clock P. M., Ensign Hennion and self set out from Albany with Capts. Dickinson, Potter and Bloomfield's baggage and deserters and marched on our way for Johnstown. Just at evening we arrived at an Inn, 11 miles, at a place called Cripple Bush. The country thus far is sandy and some low cripples, with little other timber growing but pines, and those very low and scrubby; much like the country on Egg Harbor. Some few houses along on the road and all public ones. Lodged on the floor. Expenses 2s. 9d.

Sunday, June 2d, 1776.—Set out early in the morning on our march, the morning dull and heavy. Just as we arrived at Schenectady, which is 16 miles from Albany it began to rain very hard and we got very wet; however, having got our wagons and prisoners safe, went to a tavern and got breakfast. Schenectady is a very fine village, lying on the east side of Mohawk River, with a large number of stately buildings. At 10 o'clock ferried over and proceeded on up the river within the valley on the river; towards evening one of our wagons gave out just at the house of Guy Johnson—a very neat and elegant building—very curiously finished off; now lying in a desolate condition, whilst its owner is in England doing all in his power against his country. It lies about 11 or 12 miles from Johnstown. Proceeded on as far as Col. Cloas', (who is now in Canada) which is about 1 mile farther up, where we put up to stay all night—the dwellers being Irish tenants, frankly opened the doors and let us have what rooms we pleased. After settling matters, I took a walk into the garden, where, among other curious affairs, is a philosophical engine, which by a pipe under ground, conveys the water into the kitchen and then into the garden, where is an iron spout which is plugged up, and when taken out the water spouts out with a velocity equal to carry it 3 perches. In the evening Lieut. Tuttle came up with us and lodged on the floor.

Monday, June 3d, 1776.—Being flushed for want of a wagon, prevented our setting out till about 8 o'clock, when we proceeded on to Types Hill, where we stopped. When we rise the hill our course turns to the north and the river to the west, so that we leave the river on our left hand. The country here is exceedingly rich and full of timber which makes it very bad clearing; but if it was properly cultivated,

would produce grass, &c. in bundance. About 12 o'clock we arrived at Johnstown, which consists of one street only, and a number of small houses, with a fine large church and Court House. About a quarter of a mile on the NW. side of the town stands Johnson's Hall, a very neat building with many out houses, from which he has run off with his brood of Tories, leaving the whole in our hands. P. M. By virtue of a Proclamation, issued out by Col. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief here, all the Tories appeared and were confined in the Court House, and all their names taken, Scotch, Irish, German or American, who stood disaffected with the measures the Colonies are now following, many of which are tenants to Sir John, which circumstance of itself must be sufficient to prove them Tories, as most of them are indebted to him. There were about 100 Tories as near as I can guess, tho' I have not seen the list since it was complete. Some of which, however, upon giving security, entering bonds, &c. were dismissed How very different it is from being here and in our own country! Noise and tumult is all we have, and expecting daily and hourly, if Sir John has a sufficient number, to be attacked—that we are obliged to keep constantly upon our guard. Received certain intelligence that General Arnold with a reinforcement have been up to the Cedars for the relief of our men who were defeated there, and ran upon Col. Butler's army, cut them off and took them all prisoners. God grant it may be true.

Johnstown, *Tuesday, June 4th*, 1776.—Cloudy morning We appeared out upon parade at 9 o'clock. I went in company at 11 o'clock with Major Hubbell, an Engineer with us, Lieuts. Gifford and Hagan to Johnson's Hall. We took a view of the out buildings, but did not go into the Hall; but we were admitted into the office by the officers of the guard, in which is a large number of books and various kinds of writing. Many of the officers have taken more or less from thereof books, as well as other affairs of considerable value. At 6 o'clock I had to mount guard, which consists of a Captain, 1st and 2d Lieuts. and Ensign, 3 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, and 60 Privates some of which go to the Hall and others stay at the Court House keeping sentries to the number of 15 round it and the town to prevent any alarm from our enemies. Lieut. Tuttle and self were at the Court House taking care of the Tories there confined, which now are reduced to about 20, which are to be sent to Albany to-morrow. In the evening, had considerable conversation with them, particularly one who was with Sir William at the taking of *Niagara*, and has travelled through most of those parts. He tells me it lies rather to

the south-west from this place, distance about 400 miles from hence. In travelling to which, they proceed on up the Mohawk River till they get to the head, when they have a land carriage of about 1 mile into a creek, down which they go till it empties into a large lake, which carries them to Oswego about 200 miles, and from thence to Niagara 200 more, which stands upon a point of the river, and the large Gara Lake from thence to Detroit is called 400 miles. Not far from Niagara, up the river, is the great Falls called the Niagara Falls, which are 260 feet perpendicular. The fort at Niagara, he says, is very strong, into which we expect Sir John is now fled, where, without any doubt, he will raise as large an army as in his power and endeavor to do us all the mischief he is capable of; as he has once forfeited his honor and fled, he must reasonably expect that his estate is confiscated; and that unless he be able to raise an army sufficient to overpower and drive us back from here, it will be converted to the army and others who have stepped forth in defence of their country; and if we can be able to bring over those who are on a parley to our side, and confine the others, or cause them to sit neutral in the affairs, in my weak opinion his designs will prove abortive: Which may God grant! And in the erecting of a fort at German Flats, which we are about to do, will still contribute to our defence; and however important the having possession of Niagara may be to us, yet I think it matters but little for the present; and if we can stand our ground here and bring over the Indians on our side, time will open a door to give us possession of that likewise. Slept but little, as I was obliged to see that the sentries did their duty and were properly relieved; however nothing happened, nor any alarm.

Wednesday, June 5th, 1776.—In the morning at parade 50 men, with Capt. Potter and 3 Subalterns, were paraded for a guard to go down with the Tories to Albany, that they might be dealt with as the General or Committee see fit. Accordingly, between 9 and 10 o'clock they set off with 30 or 40 of the prisoners. There began to be great suspicion among the people that the officers had been plundering at the Hall, which coming to the Colonel's ears, and he making strict enquiry and search, it appeared to be true, and that to a considerable value. And as a great part was taken last night when Capt. * * * * * * * * was Captain of the guard there which was entirely contrary to orders, his place being at town, yet pushing himself there made it appear very evident that he and Col. ***** (as many declared he took things) were confederates and had with Capts. * * * * and * * * * * most of the booty, which is supposed to be near £500. However,

after evening roll call, the Colonel desired us all to attend in his room; when we got there, he informed us that many things were taken from the Hall contrary to orders; that altho' he did not deem that as the property of Sir John, yet we had by no means a right to take one farthi g's worth from there until it is properly confiscated by Congress and delivered out in such a manner, or to such use as they saw fit—that he did not know who were guilty of it, neither did he want to know, as his duty would then oblige him to cashier those who were foremost in it; but as he imagined it was done inadvertently, he would therefore request every one to return whatever he had got that evening in the entry, for which purpose he would order the door left open and no one would know who brought them. This being a method which screened the guilty from any punishment, shewed the desire the Colonel had of not bringing it to light, which was exceedingly favoring; but as he was no doubt fully convinced in his own mind who were the principal ones, and his thus endeavoring to hide their faults, so that all would suffer equ lly alike, shewed, in my opinion, a small degree of partiality; and whether he, if it should have fallen upon others, would have acted in the same manner, time must discover. Capt Bloomfield come up.

Thursday, June 6th, 1776.—Went out upon parade at 8 o'clock and staid till 11, and received the following orders from the Colonel: That exercise be attended at 6 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon—that both officers and soldiers be careful to atten l, unless upon duty—that no man's property be hurt upon any consideration whatever—that all gaming be set aside, and for the future the Colonel hopes to hear no more of that bad practice amongst the soldiers. (11)

I hope, if any person should happen to have the perusal of this incorrect journal, he would consider that as I am engaged in a very

---

(11) I shall insert an order given to Capt. Sharpe before we come out.

JOHNSTOWN, *May 24th*, 1776.

SIR: You are to march the party under your command to a place called Mayfield, there you will take immedi te possession of the Grist Mill, and not suffer any provision to go out unless it be in small quantities to the poor inhabitants. You will likewise secure every place that you think it possible Sir John's party can get any supplies from: you will then proceed to Socondago and apply to Mr. Godfrey Sheve, who will assist you in finding out the r ute Sir John has taken, which, as soon as you have discovered, you will inform me of by express without loss of time. You will be careful to prevent a surprise by keeping a small party ahead and on the flanks in marching, and always planting proper sentries when you halt. If any numb-r of the enemy appear to be near that place, l.t me know of it wi h all expedit on, that you be as soon as possible reinforced. I am, sir, your humble servant,

ELIAS DAYTON.

toilsome and fatiguing business, it necessarily prevents my reflecting with any degree of propriety upon the occurrences which happen, or arranging them in any kind of order. Having little time to spare, even for the entry of them; and if it be the pleasure of Almighty God to slay me in this glorious conflict in which I am engaged, (as I can heartily and sincerely say out of pure motives of regard for my bleeding country in its present dangerous situation) that this be preserved for the perusal of my friends at home, for whom I have a very tender regard.

Attended exercise again in the afternoon. Although the Colonel desired, and reason required, that every person who had taken any thing from the Hall should return it last night—yet it appears that not the quarter part was brought back. Some of our fops, whose wages will not maintain them in their gaiety, are determined to do it from other's effects, I believe. Slept this evening in a tent with Ensign Norcross.

Friday, June 7th, 1776.—This morning an express came to Col. Dayton (from some person) informing him that a company of regulars and Indians were about shortly to make an attack upon the people at German Flats, to which it is likely we shall repair pretty soon. There are some Indians here which appear very friendly; and I believe they are the most happy in the world, having to appearance but very little concern how the world goes. They can travel and sculk about where others would perish; and if they get any money, are constantly in good spirits as long as it lasts, without any concern about a further supply, and their behaviour at this time more especially shows that they think themselves superior to any other beings, and expect to be courted and carressed for their even acting in a state of neutrality. * * * * * *

After the morning exercise, I spent some time at Johnson Hall with the Colonel, Major, and Judge Duer (one of the Commissaries appointed by Congress to treat with the Indians in these parts, a man of exceeding good learning and parts, living near Albany) and several others, playing billiards. * * * *

In the afternoon parade, Colonel Dayton reviewed us, and we went through the different movements and manœuvres to his satisfaction.

June 8th.—Attended parade according to orders at 6 o'clock this morning. Express came to the Colonel this morning from the Committee at the German Flats, informing him that a number of Regulars and Indians were a distance off from there and coming down upon them, and desired he would send up a party of men to their assistance as soon as possible. Upon which the Colonel, after parade, examined

those who had had the small pox, being determined to send no others. Accordingly about two o'clock the drums beat the assembly, when the men began to gather for marching. The whole that went were formed in 4 companies, commanded by 3 officers, ours and Dickinson's by Capt. Bloomfield, Lieut. Gifford and Ensign Anderson. Just before this march, being at dinner, Capt. Sharpe, who commanded one of the companies, Capt. Bloomfield and myself were talking and laughing much about the fate of war, and they, laughing, gave me charge to take particular care of their affairs and communicate the circumstances of matters, in case they should be killed, to their girls. God grant they and each of us may be delivered from falling a prey to these savages, and may be taught to consider death more seriously. About half-past 3 o'clock the party marched with Major Barber, who is to command them whilst absent, or till the Colonel may join them. They all appeared jovial and in good spirits when they went off, that they may so return is my hearty desire. After they were gone, those of us which were left behind gathered together, struck our tents, which were before pitched, and collected them altogether in a small lot at the upper end of the town. The Colonel desired of the officers which were left, at least one from each company to sleep in a tent at the head of their men. Reproved the remissness of the officers on guard, and strictly charged that he might never hereafter call upon the guard and they be absent, it being undoubtedly their duty to appear upon the spot when the commanding officers come to visit them. Having forgot to mention an incident which happened at Schenectady on our march up here, I shall now (tho' something out of the way) insert it. A number of Oneida Indians with their Priest, came down there, who were attended by a guard of our men, and seemed much pleased with their company. Their priest was an American, and appeared to be a very smart man.

Lodged alone in a tent which we pitched, but had not a very agreeable night's lodging.

Sunday, June 9th, 1776.—This morning we had roll call at 6 as usual, when I took a roll of those left behind and that were fit for duty, which amounted to 15 only. The day appointed by God himself, the maker and preserver of all mankind, for to ke be kept for his special service, and which we ought to remember and consecrate to holy purposes, is but just thought of by most of us; our calling leads us to deem every day alike, and allows of no omittance from duty. But may God enable me, altho' employed in tumults of war, to pay a due reverence to his name, attributes, and the time which he has appointed

for his service, that I may at last receive the glorious appellation of his faithful servant. The day proved warm, most part of which I spent in the house writing, sleeping, &c., except what was taken up in duty, attending to our sick, &c.; among which Daniel Lawrence is one, who is very likely to die—Lord have mercy upon and save him, that he may yet serve thee in the land of the living and return to his native land again, to the joy and comfort of his friends; or, if otherwise determined, may his soul, thro' the merits of Jesus thy beloved Son, alone be received into the enjoyment of thyself in glory.

In the afternoon Col. White came up from Albany, but the particular news I have not heard; however, it appears not to be very good.

At 6 P. M., paraded again according to rule, in order to relieve the old guard; at which time Col. White came out and spoke to all of us.

Monday, June 10th, 1776.—Cool clear morning. Capt. Potter with his party of men which went down to Albany with the Tories, returned last evening, and brings a report that a number of militia are coming up here from Schenectady and thereabouts, in order to proceed to German Flats. Exercised at 6, when the Colonel came out to view us, and ordered some of those who were awkward to go upon drill one hour extraordinary. Exercised again at 4 P. M, and after exercise I was put upon guard and sent over to the Hall, when a particular charge was given me by our Colonel to take care that nothing be taken from there, or any way damaged, which I determined strictly to adhere to. Having a book, which I found in the guard room, to read in, called the Young Man's Polite Preceptor, I slept but very little, keeping a good watch for fear of a surprise, but had peaceable times all night. The days here are pleasant and warm, but the nights very cool with heavy dews. Have heard that Sir John is not nigher than Oswego, and the surprise came from a drunken Squaw.

Tuesday, June 11th, 1776.—Upon guard to-day, and obliged to stay constantly there without leave to go and get some victuals. The woods here are exceeding thick and bad clearing. Large trees standing very thick, and a great part of them hemlock pine, very few oaks; their fences are made mostly of logs and poles, having but little timber that will split to make rails.

Capt. Potter officer of the day. Parole, New York. He went the rounds twice by day and once by night. Received a letter from Capt. Bloomfield, dated yesterday, A. M., at German Flats, which informed me of their safe arrival; that the enemy were at Oswego and expected to march in a few days for Fort Stanwix up at the head of Mohawk River, 50 miles from there; but whether they will go is un-

certain. I think our best security will be to fortify here and at German Flats, and, if it could be done conveniently, at Fort Stanwix station a party of our men. Nothing happened. At evening I was relieved from guard. Slept in the tents. It proved very cold, so that I came nigh suffering therewith

Wednesday, June 12th, 1776.—Waked this morning early, being very cold. Conversed with Capt. Dickinson, who boards with me at Mr. Van Voorts. Attended exercise at 6; the men behaved very well and performed their exercise completely. I am informed by news from Albany, that the fleet which lay off Sandy Hook, expected to be English, have proved to be French, and have come up to York loaded with military stores, brandy, &c. I hope it may be true, for if so it will be the best stroke for America it has ever yet received. Began at 10 o'clock to throw up a log fortification round our tents sufficient to hold a thousand men; just large logs laid upon notched skids, with port holes notched in the logs at a suitable height. In the afternoon we applied ourselves again to work in building up our log fortification, which we prosecuted with the greatest agility, considering the few overseers we had among us. Col. Dayton, however, was with us greater part of the time, and showed himself very familiar. Drank some toddy in the evening with Capt. Potter, Lieut. Gordon, &c. Lodged in house.

Thursday, June 13th, 1776.—Attended exercise at 6, according to orders Our party that we left behind improve exceeding well in their exercise, giving very good attention when under arms, which is the main point in our performing in a proper manner. Worked again at the fortification, both 'fore and afternoon; after which we had a small sport playing fives, and roll call. At evening, Mr. Caldwell came up here from Albany, who brought intelligence that our privateers lately fitted out from Philadelphia have taken three ships from the West India Islands, laden with wine and other stores, with a considerable sum of silver and gold, going to the Ministerial troops; and that 4 French ships are arrived into New York.

Friday, June 14th, 1776.—Slept till very late, the men being on parade After they were dismissed, I went to the Hall with several other officers to play billiards. Lost 6d. Capt Bloomfield, arrived here from German Flats, says the place is very agreeable and an acceptable post for the soldiers; that General Schuyler has certainly summoned a treaty to be held with the six Indian nations, the first of July next; that Major Barber had 150 militia under his command there besides our troops; and he expects a party will proceed on to

Fort Stanwix in a short time. At 4, paraded again, and at 6, I and Ensign Leonard were put upon guard. I staid at the Court House and he went over to the Hall.

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS, *June 14th*, 1776.

"PAROLE CONNECTICUT.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow. Capt. Potter, who goes on with guards as usual." * * * * * *

Visited the sentries in the night according to orders, and then about 12 o'clock took up my lodging on a bench in the guard room.

Saturday, June 15th 1776.—Arose from my bench bed as much refreshed as tho' I had slept on a bed of down in a king's palace. Sent letters which I wrote last evening to the Jerseys by Daniel Kinney, who is discharged. Spent my leisure minutes in reading the History of England in a series of letters from a nobleman to his son. Capts Dickinson and Ross set out for Albany. No very material occurrence happened. P. M Came on showery. Made out a guard report for the officer of the day, and another for Lieut. Gordon, who relieved me at the usual guard mounting. Continued to rain. Went and slept in tent all night.

Sunday, June 16th, 1776.—Slept till late, then got up and attended roll call. Cool and cloudy day. At ten we had meeting in the church here, where there are a very complete pair of organs, upon which Dr. Adams played for us. Mr. Caldwell gave us a very good sermon from Galatians v.—"*Be not deceived, God is not mocked; that which a man soweth, the same shall he reap.*" 'Tis really very extraordinary that mankind, although they know that they are indebted to God for every mercy they enjoy, that He requires the whole of their service; and that unless they submit to his sceptre of grace, they will be eternally damned, yet they will persist in their evil practices and put far away the evil day. Keeping death, judgment and another world far out of view—thus trifling away their time in making their Maker and his kindness and threatenings mere trifling matters.

At 3 P. M., the drums beat again for meeeting, when I attended, and Mr. Caldwell addressed us from Haggai 1 : 7—"*Thus saith the Lord of host, consider your ways.*" And gave us all the most solemn exhortation to consider our ways, to study the mind and will of our Maker; and not to offend or abuse him and ruin our own souls by rash and inconsiderate acts of profaneness and debauchery. But diligently to weigh and consider the justness and importance of every action before we proceed to the execution thereof, that we may free ourselves from the wounds of an upbraiding conscience in this world,

and from the eternal and unsupportable revenge of a damned conscience thro' the unwasting ages of eternity. God grant that I may take warning from this opportunity of grace, to consider and direct my ways in such a manner that I may not be ashamed to live or afraid to die. After sermon Mr. Caldwell baptized 4 Scotch children. 'Tis really odd to see the ignorance and awkward behaviour of these creatures, who are scarcely able to present their children in a decent manner. They could not understand or speak English, so that Mr. C. had to make use of an interpreter to baptize them. At 6 had roll call and relieve of guard as usual.

Spent the evening in company with Mr. Caldwell, Capt. Patterson, &c., discoursing upon the spirit and circumstances of the time. Mr. Caldwell informs us, that by information from General Wooster and several others who came from Canada the returns sent in since General Sullivan's brigade arrived there, are to the amount of about 4000 fit for duty, and 4000 sick and unfit for duty; near 3000 of which are down with small pox, which clips the strength of the army greatly. He further says, that 6000 militia are ordered up there as soon as possible—and that we shall not go there this campaign, but stay upon the Mohawk River among the Indians, building forts, &c. Slept in tent all night

Monday, June 17th, 1776.—Capt. Bloomfield set out this morning for German Flats. Attended exercise as usual.

"Regimental Orders.

"*June 17th*, 1776.

"Col. Dayton positively orders that every thing taken from Johnson Hall, either by officer or soldier, be returned this day to the Adjutant or Quarter Master. Capt Dickinson and Capt. Imlay's companies to take possession of the stone gaol to-day, if cleared out for them. The rest of the regiment to hold themselves in readiness to march to German Flats on Tuesday morning. The men's packs to be made up this evening, that they may be in readiness to sling them early in the morning. Wagons will be provided to carry the tents and other heavy baggage. The sick to be conveyed to the house on the hill to the eastward of the gaol, and left in the care of the Surgeon's mate."

Very busy in taking care and providing for the sick. Packing up and preparing for our march to-morrow, except a small time taken up in playing fives and nine pins, at which I lost a mug of beer—7d. Spraint my ancle very much, which causes my walking lame and undergoing much pain. Had exercise at 4 as usual. After exercise I

was put upon guard and sent over to the Hall, where I staid taking particular care that nothing went amiss. Read some time the History of England. Slept but little. Ancle very lame. Not any time, except when I was there upon guard, but something was taken from the Hall, especially the cellar door broken open, and wine taken; and notwithstanding the positive orders of the Colonel, very little was returned. Sad affair!

Tuesday, June 18th, 1776.—Arose in the morning not very well. Continued at the Hall till past seven, when I was called away to join the others, and proceed to German Flats. When I got up to town the men were just assembling to march, the wagons all loaded and none of our goods gone; however, I went got one wagon and loaded up our things; eat my breakfast, settled my affairs, paid off the landlord and then followed on after the others with my gun and other accoutrements on my back Marched on till we got down to the river, where I overtook the others; made a small stop, and proceeded on up the river. The flats upon the river are very fertile and produce grass or any kind of grain in great abundance; the woods above the hills are stony, but good. Marched upwards of twenty miles, and put up all night at a house; very tired and lame Ananias Sayre was taken so sick on the road that I was obliged to get a bed for him at the place where we lodged; bled him, &c. Lay all night on the floor. Parson Caldwell staid about two miles back of us to meet with the Committee here to morrow, and got to Cherry Valley, which is about 12 miles on the south side the river, to get linen for the regiment. Colonel there too.

Wednesday, June 19th.—Got up early and proceeded on our march. Expenses 3s. 3d. Left Sayre there not much better. Went about 3 miles and ferried over the river, and marched up the south side thro' the country; about 10 o'clock arrived at the Indian Castle, and halted; the Indians all came out to see us. They have a clever little church with a steeple; their houses are small huts covered with slabs, &c. They seemed very kind, and when we marched away, several of them came with us. Our men were very tired, many of them that were unwell and their packs to carry, were obliged to ride; and I was indeed very tired and could have got up and rode with the greatest pleasure, but my ambition would not suffer it, especially as there were so many getting up, which crowded the wagons; some not having courage enough to withstand the least inconvenience, but they must ride. In the afternoon got to the Flats, which are very good, the houses all standing upon the edge of the hill, and the occupants till the land upon the flats

below. About 5, P. M., got to the river and crossed, the battalion were then drawn upon the other side, so that when we got over they received us in form, and then we marched up to the camp upon the foot of the hill by the church. Exceeding tired. Lodged in tent with Lieut. Gifford, after we had been up where they boarded and got supper. Found our men there all well which were there. Slept all night well.

Thursday, June 20th, 1776.—Slept till just as the drums began to beat for parade, very stiff and weary. An express arrived to Col. Dayton this morning from General Schuyler requesting him to cover his tents with a good fortification for our defence in case Col. Butler, as was expected, should come down; and for our farther security, has ordered Col. Wyncoop to reinforce us. By the copy of a letter likewise from the Honorable John Hancock, requesting a large number of the militia to repair to New York with all possible speed, as Gen. Howe is expected in there by the first of July. 'Tis very probable we shall be attacked at the same time, thinking to effect their design by taking us on every hand. The fortification to be made at Fort Herkemer. Very hot day. Our men which came up yesterday were discharged from duty, as they were much wearied and worn out. Exercised again at 4 o'clock. Slept in tent, but so very unwell that I could sleep but little. Parson Caldwell came with us to-day. No prayers.

Friday, June 21st, 1776.—Arose before day, being unable to lie any longer. Men paraded at 6 as usual, but I being so unwell did not attend The inhabitants are all German, but Whigs, and use us with the greatest kindness in their power. Very hot. Began this day to board ourselves in a mess, composed of our 4 officers and 2 volunteers. In the afternoon struck all the tents and had them pitched secundum artem.

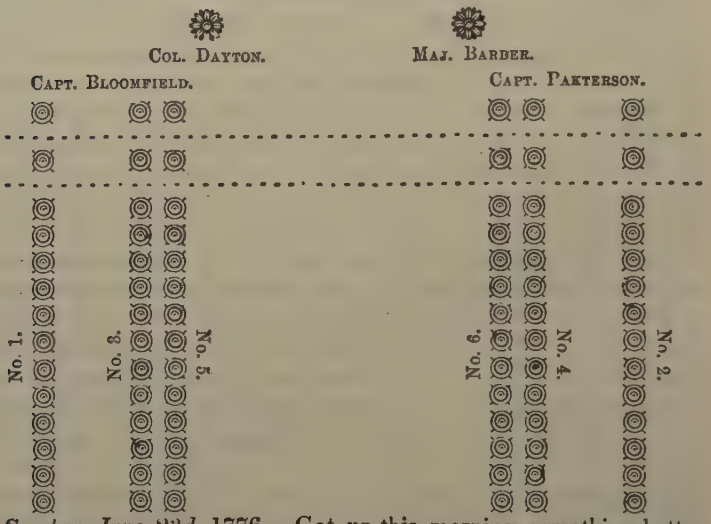
Pitching our tents prevented parade this afternoon as usual; however, had roll call and guard mounted at evening, and were drawn up and attended prayers. I am extremely unwell with a camp dysentery, so that I had very near fainted and could not sit up.

Saturday, June 22d, 1776.—Unable to lie in bed. Very warm days. They exercised at 6. Court Martial sitting upon 2 Serjeants who were convicted of taking things belonging to the Hall. Serjeant Van Seaman destined to receive lashes and be reduced to the ranks. Reprieved by the Colonel of the lashes. Took a portion of rhubarb. Nicholas Dean, volunteer in Capt Patterson's company, was put under guard for pocketing a guinea, and abusing the officers when

they came in search of it; but, by application to the Colonel, he was taken out and pardoned at once. Men paraded again at 6, relieved guard, &c. Hardly able to stand. No news stirring.

PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT,

AT THE GERMAN FLATS BY THE CHURCH, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE MOHAWK RIVER:



Sunday, June 23d, 1776.—Got up this morning something better than yesterday, but did not go to meeting. Orders are altered for roll call and parade, to be attended at 5 o'clock, A. M., and 4, P. M. Meeting held at the church, beginning at 9, A. M. and 4, P. M. After forenoon meeting, the Dutch held one. In the afternoon came up a heavy shower of rain, which overset our tent; and I being obliged to go out for to set it up again, and lying in it all wet, the rain beating through with great impetuosity, greatly impaired my recovery and brought on a relapse. 'Tis very different from being here and at ease in our native land. Instead of a dry and warm house and beds of down, we have little else but the canopy of heaven for our covering and the naked earth with at best a bear's skin for a bed to lodge on. But amidst it all, (could we have good usage, and every one receive an equal treatment,) since it is in so glorious a cause as that of saving an oppressed land from the hands of tyranny, I can freely undergo it all, and am heartily willing to spend, and be spent for its recovery. Towards evening, Lieut. Tuttle came here from Johnstown, but

brought no particular news, except some letters to the officers from their friends in the Jerseys: which, in general seemed to agree in certifying the spirit of the inhabitants, and their almost unanimous voice for a new form of government being erected to take place in this critical juncture of affairs. Likewise, that several men-of-war and transport lie within Sandy Hook; that 6,000 militia are ordered to Amboy, Elizabethtown and the frontiers, till troops can be raised to relive them. Slept but little.

Monday, June 24th, 1776.—Got up at roll call, but being so un well I could not attend. Lieut. Col. White and Capt. Ross came up, who brings the following very serious intelligence lately received from Canada:—That General Thompson was informed that a number of regulars, to the amount of 600, were encamped near about the Three Rivers, upon which he summoned his brigade, consisting of about 14 or 1500 men, and went down to engage them; but when he came he found that instead of 600, Burgoyne with 4000 were entrenched and a number of cannon mounted, and the place so circumstanced that not more than 2 or 300 could make the attack at once; yet amidst these inconveniences and disadvantages, General Thompson engaged them; but, after about an hour's fire, was obliged to retreat, and upon examination the General and a number of other officers were missing. The General was taken prisoner without any doubt they say. Roll call again at 4; weather hot; had some talk with Parson Caldwell, while the rest were on parade. Slept in tent according to order. John Kinney and C. Cosgrove set out this morning upon scout.

Tuesday, June 25th, 1776.—This morning something better than I had been. Attended parade at 5 in the morning, when we went thro' the salutes and other manœuvres proper to be performed on a field day. At ten the choir of officers went by themselves for private parade, to perfect themselves in their duty. Col. White treated us with half a gallon of spirits, and appeared very clever and familiar. In the afternoon went in a swimming at Canada Creek. Mustering among the militia, over the river, Major, &c. there. Parade at 4, P. M., again. The weather exceeding warm and dry. Slept in tent as usual.

Wednesday, June 26th, 1776.—Went upon parade at 5 in the morning; the Major did not attend on account of a dispute happening last night between a Lieut. among the militia and another young man; and they agreeing to decide it this morning with sword and pistol chose Major Barber for one of their seconds. But when they came to the ground, their hearts I suppose failing them, it was put off to some future time. In the afternoon set out with Lieut. Loyd, Ensign

Gillaudet and about twenty of their men, who were going down to Johnstown to join their comrades, to see Annanias Sayre, whom we left very sick about 20 miles below. Travelled on about 10 miles and put up. Exceeding hot. Lay on the floor without anything.

Thursday, June 27th, 1776.—Arose very early and proceeded on our journey to the Mohawk Castle, and stopped at Sir William's Squaws'. Our design was to get a sight of the Miss Johnsons, which we were deprived of, it being early they were not up, for which we waited in vain for some time. We, however, saw and conversed with the old squaw lady, who appeared kind. We likewise saw a young white woman there, who was taken prisoner by them when she was a child, brought up and educated by them. She appeared sensible and would, if among white people, be very handsome. To see her dressed in their form and confined among them, really made me feel for her; but being accustomed to them from her infancy, I suppose has given her nearly the same regard for them as tho' she were of their blood. Proceeded on, got breakfast, and arrived at the Hall about 10 o'clock, A. M., where they stopped. Found Sayre much better. We being all weary, and the weather hot, lay down and slept till 3, P. M., when they proceeded on. After which I took a walk viewing the country, Mills, &c. After it came evening, the people being Dutch, I could have little conversation with them. I went to rest.

Friday, June 28th 1776.—Got up and eat breakfast. One thing is worthy of remark among the people in general here, they never say grace out; but when they sit down to eat command silence and every one appears very grave, when I suppose that each one says grace for himself. Sauntered till about 4 P. M., when I called in my reckoning, paid it off, and set out back again. Express sent yesterday from Gen. Schuyler to Col. Dayton, requesting him to send a party of his men to Fort Stanwix to fortify, the remainder to stay and fortify at the Flats. Confirmation of former news from Canada—report that our people are driven back about 20 miles; that Gen. Thompson, Col. Irvin and others are taken prisoners. The whole of their conduct at Canada since the death of the gallant Montgomery seems nothing but a scene of confusion, cowardice, negligence and bad conduct. God send a second Montgomery, among them, that our land may yet be saved from devastation. Lieut. Quinby, 2 days ago, coming from Johnstown in a wagon, was upset about 4 miles this side, and very much hurt.

Travelled on all alone, crossed the ferry, and put up at a house where there were no people but one woman and some small children—

how disconsolate it seems in a strange country with no person near but strangers. Never did my mind more contemplate and hanker more after the pleasures which I have experienced at home, than I did in this lonesome situation. How much did I desire, if it could be for me, to be at home, if it were but one night, among the ladies of Cumberland. These Dutch girls seem not like women to me. Lay down, and after ruminating some time, fell asleep.

Saturday, June 29th, 1776.—Awoke very early and set out on my march alone. After I had travelled on by the Mohawk Castle, got breakfast and proceeded on without any company, and arrived at the camp about 10 o'clock A. M., near 20 miles from where I set out. Was informed when I arrived that an alarm was given in the camp last night, when all the men turned out with great spirit; but when they were paraded, they found it was a false alarm given to try the spirit of the men. Capt. Bloomfield and Major Hubbell have gone up to Fort Stanwix. Paraded in the afternoon, had prayers, and was put upon guard with Ensign Clarke.

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"*June 29th,* 1776.

"PAROLE GENERAL SULLIVAN.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Reading. Guards as usual."

Visited the sentries, gave them a particular charge to be vigilant and active in their duty; and after writing and seeing that the guard were in good order, about 12 o'clock I lay down upon a chest and went to rest.

Sunday, June 30th, 1776.—Ordered the men upon guard to sweep out the church and put the things there in good order by meeting time. Went and dressed myself, got breakfast, and returned. Placed a sentry over the prisoners up in the gallery, and went up there with all the guard, leaving the lower part for the rest of the soldiers. At 9 they attended, and Mr. Caldwell preached from Matthew vii: 13 and 14—"*Enter ye in at the strait gate, for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat; because strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth to life, and few there be that find it.*"

In a very pathetic manner he beseeched of us all to shun this broad road, which will inevitably lead us into utter misery; to shun in particular, the evil vices which our station naturally leads us to pursue, and strive, with all our might, to obtain the prize of great price, to fit ourselves for the enjoyment of heaven, obtained only by the rugged and narrow path of self-denial and christian godliness. After sermon

the inhabitants attended a burial at the church. The corpse was brought by four men on a bier, the attendants all marched with their hats off, singing as they came along, and so continued till she was buried; after which they came into church and their parson addressed them in Dutch, which I am not capable of understanding. 2 P. M., Capt. Bloomfield and Major Hubbell returned from their tour. Have been to the Oneida Castle and beyond, within 20 miles of Oswego. The Oneidas are on our side, but very fearful of being destroyed by the Seneca's and others, for that very reason.

Fort Stanwix, once a beautiful, strong fort, is accounted to lie on the highest ground in all North America; as it is the head of the Mohawk River, which runs south to the North River and into the Atlantic Ocean. The head of Wood Creek, which runs directly north, into the different lakes to St. Lawrence, N. and NE to the sea. The Oneida Creek running directly west, and the waters on the East Canada and Fish Creeks eastward from the fort. Fort Stanwix, (12) so called after the General who built it in 1758, and is large and well situated, having a glacis, breastwork, ditch and a picquet fort before the walls, which are also well guarded with sharp sticks of timber shooting over the walls, on which is four bastions. The fort also has a sally port, covert way, bridge and ravelin before the gate at the entrance. The ruins of five houses and barracks in the inside, built for the accommodation of the stores, officers and soldiery. At about a mile distance is a picquet fort called Fort Newport, built opposite the dam made over Wood Creek, for the main guard quartered here for the defence of the batteauxs. There are 5 or 6 families settled in this rich and beautiful campaign country; not a hill is to be seen round it, which is also an evidence of its being the highest land in this part of America.

In the afternoon Mr. Caldwell preached again from Psalm 76—"*Stand still and know that the Lord is God, for he will be exalted in the earth.*" From which he again very pathetically addressed us. May we not be insensible of the great account we must render to Almighty God for these singular privileges, and may He long continue them to us inviolate. After meeting was relieved from guard.

Monday, July 1st, 1776.—Attended parade at 5 A. M. and prayers, &c. Adjutant Sheppard, Ensign Leonard and myself took a walk thro' the meadows, when the Adjutant presented a petition, requesting the officers to recommend him to the first vacancy in the regiment, as he thought the pay he received was in no ways adequate to the fatigue

(12) Now Rome.

of his office. In the afternoon came up a heavy gust of rain ; after which we had parade and prayers again. Had an exceeding headache. Could sleep but little.

Tuesday, July 2d, 1776.—Rainy this morning, which was very agreeable, as the weather has been exceeding hot, and the ground very dry and parched for some time past. Major Barber set out for Albany on business. In the afternoon, exercised ; Col. White attended and we went through the whole salutes and manœuvres. Drank some toddy with Mott, Gifford, &c. Expenses 1s. 4d. Lodged in tent in a wet blanket as composed, and slept as profoundly as man could. Sat this day on a Court Martial, whereof Capt Patterson was President, for the trial of two prisoners for absenting themselves from their duty with aggravated circumstances, but the trial was deferred until tomorrow at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday, July 3d, 1776.—Attended parade in morning as usual, when a number of Indians came out to look on and passed us with the Lieut. Col., who reviewed. They behaved in a very decent manner, but their droll looks and carriage, and their seeming pleasure at seeing us, was enough to excite laughter in any person. Proceeded on the Court Martial to the trial of the prisoners above mentioned ; and upon duly considering the evidence for and against them, sentenced that they have 25 lashes on their bare back and be dismissed to their duty.

Col. Dayton issued orders by reason of soldiers making a practice of trying their guns out of camp, and thereby wasting ammunition, being an article much needed in our army—therefore, to prevent the attrocious practice for the future, it is ordered that each Captain take an exact account of the number of cartridges in his company, and make return thereof to the commanding officer; and the more effectually to stop the said practice, every soldier is to have an equal number given him, and pay the sum of one shilling for each cartridge wasted, or fired without leave from an officer, besides subjecting himself to the trial of a Court Martial, and receiving such punishment as they shall see fit to inflict on him. These orders to extend to the other three companies now on the Flats, as well as those of the 3d Jersey Regiment. Orders which were much needed in our camp at this time, as guns were frequently heard in the bush, which were no doubt fired by soldiers; but we were not able to find out the particular persons till this day, when 4 were brought in and sentenced by the Lieut. Col. to stand 1 hour stripped and tied altogether at the whipping post, which was immediately put in execution. In the afternoon paraded

again, when the guns were all fired off, which were charged the night of the alarm, and then proceeded to go through our manœuvres as usual. The men performed very well, for which they received sufficient applause.

The Serjeants received strict orders from the Lieut. Col. to parade every day at 10 o'clock A. M., to perfect themselves in the exercise; and that unless they acquired it in two weeks, they should be turned into the ranks.

Thursday, July 4th, 1776.—A number of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras (who are the best friends we have among the Indian nations) are daily with us and receive subsistance equal to the soldiers. In the afternoon, the other three companies here, viz: Capts. Sabers, McKean and Eisenberg, were drawn up with our regiment round the whipping post, when the 2 prisoners, sentenced by the Court Martial before mentioned, received the execution thereof. After which we went out to exercise; when we came in, had prayers, and then was put under guard with Lieut. Cox, who commanded the main guard, and I had the quarter guard at the tents.

"Regimental Orders.

"German Flats, *July 5th.*

"Parole General Dickinson.

"Officer of the day, to-mrrow, Captain Reading. Guards as usual."

By reason of a noise being made at the sutlers, the officer of the day sent me there after the beating of the tattoo, when I found a Serjeant and 4 or 5 privates drinking and singing, which I brought before him, but on their promise of behaving well for the future, he discharged them. Visited the sentries and found one man dozing on sentry, who I sent to the guard house. He belonged to Capt. Patterson's company. Had a smart shower of rain, which wet me and the book which I had in the tent, which was very thin. Lay, when I slept, on the naked ground in a wet tent; yet, notwithstanding, I slept very well.

Friday, July 5th, 1776.—Carrol Whitekar, a Corporal in our company, got a discharge from the company, and set out with his brother Thomas to Cherry Valley, who has lived hereabouts for 6 or 7 years and never heard of the death of his father or mother; and having married well, and in good circumstances, requested him to get a discharge, come and live with him some time, which the Captain granted upon his getting a man in his room. Showery all day. Kept steadily with the guard till I was relieved, after which there came up a heavy

gust, which overset many of the tents and floated all the things, which put our men in a great pet, having nothing dry to lie in—many, however, of our men lay in the church. About 12 o'clock at night an alarm was made in the camp by the sentries of the other companies firing five guns, upon which our drums and fifes beat to arms very briskly, and the men began to turn out. I waked just as the drums began to beat, and ran out with gun and cartouch box without any coat or hat, and had the men formed in a very short time. Captain Bloomfield took all his hard money, amounting to 30 or 40 pounds, giving charge to Edw. Thomas, if he should chance to get killed, to secure it. Col. White gave orders, that a profound silence be observed in the ranks; that sentries be sent all round the camp, and that no man in ranks should load till orders. After standing and some scouting round the camp for about an hour, Col. Dayton ordered that the men be dismissed, and ordered to lie all night on their arms. It appeared, when enquired into, that it proceeded from the falling of trees, which frightened the sentries and made them fire. Slept in our wet tent, which very few, either officer or soldiers, did.

I will take the privilege at this time to make some reflections on the conduct of this regiment. Col. Dayton, the first in command, is a man of steady, easy, forgiving disposition, who uses both officers and soldiers with the greatest tenderness, by which he has gained the love of the soldiers in general. Lt. Col. White is more unsteady and quick tempered, is therefore less beloved; but is, nevertheless, of a bold, generous spirit. Major Barber is a bold, soldierly, smart officer, but rather of a monarchical temper and haughty carriage, much for establishiug the regular form of government in the army.

In a regiment or army something of the same spirit and conduct may be observed as in a State; some striving to establish monarchical government and others opposing it, giving liberty and privilege to every one to stand forth for their own right. Of this we have had several remarkable instances among us. Our soldiers, much fermented by the word Liberty, for which they acknowledge to fight, and for which they profess a willingness to suffer, cannot bear the least imposition, yet are under a necessity of encountering many difficulties and inconveniences from the Commissaries being ill provided with those necessaries wanted in an army, which often caused murmurs and disturbances among the soldiers, which the Major and Parson in a particular manner opposed—ever inculcating upon them submission to and contentment with whatever may be allowed them, affirming that they were as well provided as any, and that their complaints were

groundless—or, at least, that they had no right to contend with any of their officers, but calmly submit to whatever is allotted them. Capt. Potter, in particular, contends for the right of soldiers to demand of their officers the full of every article allowed them by Congress, which several times occasioned some disturbance in the regiment. Another article of no small disturbance and dissentions among us, was the taking of things from Johnson Hall by many of the officers contrary to positive orders of the Colonel, and therefore opposed by him and the Major and some others, and upheld by the parties concerned, who by that very incident was well enough known, altho' they performed it with all possible secrecy.

Saturday, July 6th, 1776.—Attended exercise, prayers, &c., and went over to visit the sick; found them all getting better. Lieut. Loyd and Ensign Anderson came up here from Johnstown with about £1000 cash. No news of any importance. Weather very cool since the rain.

Upon the north-west side of the Mohawk River lies the patent of Sir John Johnson, containing 120,000 acres of land, uncultivated the most of it. The centre of it lies nearly opposite the flats, where runs up a fine rivulet into the country called Canada Creek, its course is nearly NW.

Attended exercise again in the afternoon, and afterwards prayers; after which a number of us went down to the Creek to wash ourselves. Major Barber arrived here this evening from Albany, by whom we are informed that our forces in Canada were driven from Crown Point. How dismal and distressing are our circumstances! Justly, O Lord, dost thou afflict us for our sins. We pray that thou wouldst humble us for our iniquities; make us sensible that thou art God, that thou hast a sovereign right to dispose of all things according to thy divine pleasure. We pray thou wouldst humble us even to thy feet, that we may there learn to put our whole dependance and confidence in thee and thee only; make us sensible that righteousness exalteth a nation, but that sin is the ruin of any people; and having sufficiently humbled us and made us proper subjects for thy mercy, wilt thou in thy tender love appear for our sinful land and deliver it from the hands of those who seek to destroy us, exert thy almighty power in bringing to nought their secret schemes to destroy us, and may we come off victorious over all our enemies in such a manner, that the victory may appear to be of God and not of man?

Sunday, July 7th, 1776.—Cool, pleasant morning. At roll call Parson Caldwell read some articles of Congress respecting the moral

conduct of soldiers, and exhorted them not to break them by profaneness, as they would wish not to incur the displeasure of Almighty God, in whose name we ought to go forth to battle. At ten we attended divine worship under the trees, when the parson addressed us from Jonah, 1st chap., 6th verse—"*So the ship master came unto him and said unto him, what meanest thou? O sleeper call upon God, if so be he may think upon us that we perish not.*" From which he earnestly called upon all who are lulling their souls asleep in sin amidst the many very imminent dangers to which they are exposed at this time—to awake from their sleep and call upon God, if so be he might yet think upon us for good. Rain coming on prevented his prosecuting the subject as largely as he designed. He, however, made three reflections from the words: 1st, That God, for reasons best known to himself, often permits wicked men to succeed in their evil practices, and go for a long time unpunished. 2d, That tho' he may bear long and many affronts, yet he will execute justice upon all mankind, either for examples in this or in the awful day of universal retribution; when every man shall receive the full recompense for his doings, whether they be good or evil.

At 4 P. M., attended divine worship again under the trees, when Chaplain addressed us in a very pathetic manner, from Romans III: 18—"*And the fear of God is not before their eyes.*" How surprisingly absurd is it for us who believe there is a Sovereign Omnipotent God—whose omniscence pierces even to the inmost recesses of the soul, and will surely bring us to an account for our behaviour in life, and reward us accordingly—to live as tho' there were none, or that he did not observe us when we daily transgress his laws and abuse his grace by sinning against him. Roll call and guard mounting after meeting was attended. Slept alone in the tent, Lieut. Gifford having charge of the guard.

Monday, July 8th, 1776.—Had exercise morning and evening as usual. Men received 2 dollars, which is all the cash they are likely to get very soon. Nothing else of any importance happened. Expecting to go to Fort Stanwix in a short time, when artillery gets up. Unwell with dysentery and fever.

Tuesday, July 9th, 1776.—Slept but badly. Arose at drum beating; but was so unwell, did not attend. The men were all ordered to be in readiness this day for an accurate review. Accordingly, at 4 P. M., the men appeared with their hair powdered off and all things in the neatest order possible under their present disadvantageous circumstances, and marched off to parade; Major first, Chaplain and

Surgeon next, and then Capt. Bloomfield and company—and, indeed they made a very respectable figure. Lieut. Gifford and myself were so unwell, we did not pretend to go on parade—not so much as to see how they went on. Lieut. Col. White returned from down the river after the regiment were gone out. Had some talk in our Captain's markee with the Parson, Major, Lieut. Col., &c., respecting the duty of sentries, &c. They affirm that an out sentry is bound to challenge every person, and keep them till the Serjeant relieves, who is to take him to the officer of the day or guard. Let him be officer or who he may, sentries have no right to know him; but on the officers examining him, and finding him to belong to the camp, and he giving a good account of himself, is to be discharged; if not, to be kept in confinement till further examined. But an inner sentry is obliged to let any one pass upon giving the countersign or watch word.

Wednesday, July 10th, 1776.—Got up in the morning at the drum's beating, but my indisposition prevented my attending exercise. A different climate from what I was brought up in, and being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, which is exceedingly changeable, with frequent large dews; the days often exceeding hot and variable, being likewise obliged to lie in a wet tent upon the cold ground, exposed at the same time to the night air, causes an almost constant laxity of my body and a debility of the whole system; but I hope that custom will be a means of preventing it for the future by bracing up the system, thereby forming my body proof against every inconvenience. In the afternoon, Capt. Imlay, with several of his men, arrived here from Johnstown. The batteaux with the cannon are coming up now at Little Falls. Drank some brandy toddy at evening with Lieut. Gifford, &c. Expenses 2s.

Thursday, July 11th, 1776.—Got up very early, being unable to lie in bed. The morning being pleasant, attended parade. The men were dismissed directly after prayers, in order to prepare for marching to Fort Stanwix to-morrow. We began to prepare, when the following orders were issued out:

"Regimental Orders.

"*July 11th,* 1776.

"Parole Nassau Hall.

"The whole of the troop at this place, except the companies of Capt. Bloomfield and Isenberg, who are to remain here, to hold themselves in readiness to march to-morrow morning. The general will beat at 4 o'clock and the assembly at 5 o'clock. The tents not to be

struck till farther orders. It is recommended to the officers of Col. Dayton's and Col. Wyncoop's regiments to leave all their things behind that they can do without, and the boats will be ordered to bring them forward the next trip, which will likely be in four or five days. The Serjeant Major will send this order, or the copy thereof, to the men under Capt. McKean. ELIAS DAYTON.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Bloomfield. Guards as usual. Officers thereof, Lieuts. Cox and Elmer."

This day settled our mess and broke it up, having been in it but three weeks, wanting a day; yet our expenses for diet only, (by reason of such unnecessary and costly articles, which were destroyed,) amounted to £3—upwards of 20 shillings each. In the evening roll call. Went on guard according to orders. The batteaux, artillery and cannon all arrived here, and the men being fatigued, Lieut. Gifford with twenty of our company, besides Serjeants and Corporals, were sent off to relieve them, which, with ten on guard at camp, took all who were capable of going on. The night was very dark and stormy, and the quarter guard having nothing but their tents, made the night prove very disagreeable. In the evening we had a considerable mirth with two Indians who were something intoxicated with liquor. One of them appeared unfriendly to our cause, and threatened to kill all the soldiers; the other, a true Whig, was much displeased with his conversation, and endeavored by every means in his power to still him, but to no purpose, he would strike at our men and molest the sentry; at length drew his knife upon one of them, which so enraged the other, he clinched that one and pacified him so far that he put up his knife; but not being content, they again encountered each other, and the Tory drew his knife upon him, which I soon deprived him of; they then took it up and down till the Whig licked the other very badly, and then in a short time all things were made up and both were true Whigs. We have constantly a number of these savages around our camp of the Mohawks, Tuscaroras and Oneidas, who draw provisions as much and more fully than our soldiers; the only method we can pursue in order to keep them in our favor. Rum is an article we are obliged to give them, and many of them cannot be pacified till quite drunk. Visited the sentries and saw to the relieving all night.

Friday, July 12th, 1776.—Notwithstanding my indisposition, and being wet all night, I felt myself better this morning than I have been several days past. Blessed be God! who alone can preserve or re-

store. The assembly beat this morning according to orders at 5 o'clock; but not having all things in readiness, they were dismissed for some time. All, except our company, on guard were relieved, in order to prepare for marching. Wagons being procured in order to carry the tents, &c., down to the batteaux. They were sent off. The assembly again beat about 11 o'clock and marched off in about half an hour, leaving the Parson, Fife and Drum Majors, ours and Capt. Isenberg's companies behind. Upon the Colonel going away, he gave the following instructions to Capt. Bloomfield, who is left commanding officer here:—To lodge his men in the church and Capt. Isenberg's in the barn near the church; to have his men in good order; to attend the General when he comes, and keep good guards to prevent any surprise. After they went off, we struck our tents and pitched them near the church in good order, and had roll call, when Capt. Isenberg's company came over and joined us, when the following orders were given out:

"German Flats, *July* 12*th*, 1776.

"Parole New Jersey.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Gifford.

* * * * * * * *

"Agreeable to Col. Dayton's orders, Capt. Bloomfield's company are to lodge in the church, and Capt. Isenberg's will occupy the barn near the church, and by no means to be absent after the beat of the tattoo. And both companies will attend call, and exercise together at the usual hours in the morning and evening in the camp."

Drank tea with Mr. Caldwell; after which we had considerable talk, and after exercising and writing in evening, I went to sleep in our new habitation about 10 o'clock.

Saturday, July 13*th*, 1776.—Attended parade, when the whole of the men were set to clearing the whole parade from where our men marched. After it was completed we exercised some; Isenberg's men exceedingly awkward. After exercise, before the men were dismissed, these orders were read to them:

"German Flats, *July* 13*th*, 1776.

"Parole Woodbridge.

"The companies will take notice that volunteer Thomas is appointed to the duty of an Adjutant, and volunteer Kinney the duty of a Quarter Master, for the time being. And the non-commissioned officers are hereby strictly charged, and the privates left behind of those companies that have marched, to make proper returns to those

gentlemen of the state of their companies, and the provisions ; Returns always at Serjeant's call, precisely at 10 o'clock, when the orders of the day will also be given out by Mr. Thomas.

" Capt. Bloomfield recommends that every officer and soldier, between the hours of exercise, clean their clothing and brighten their arms and accoutrements in order to wait on General Schuyler, expected to-morrow evening, in as decent and becoming manner as possible No excuse will be taken if any of his own company should come on parade with their arms in any other manner than will bear the strictest examination whether the owners have endeavored by their industry and care to make them appear suitable to receive and attend upon the General."

After parade Lieut. Gifford and myself agreed to join and draw one of our rations in provisions and the other to draw in money. Accordingly we went to our tents, got some breakfast, and then I went and made a cellar under our tent in order to keep our provisions in, and put things in order. Our men this day shifted all the stores into the church.

P. M.—Assembly beat at 5 o'clock, when the men mostly paraded, but being discharged and ordered to attend at the beat of the drum, they were very dilatory in turning out; upon which the Captain and Parson both spoke to them, reminding them of their danger, and exhorting them to alertness and attention to their duty. After which we had prayers and guard mounting.

At evening, great uneasiness arose for fear of an alarm, as many Indians were gathering round in the woods, and the General being now, as we hear and expect, on his road about 10 or 12 mies off; which makes it a very critical time, and may be taken to destroy us at the very time when we expect to treat with them in Race. We have the greatest reason to believe many of them are not very friendly. Upon these considerations Capt. Bloomfield and Lieut. Gifford have moved off into the church within the stockade to sleep; but I am determined, unless strictly ordered, to stand my ground in my tent with my gun loaded and bayonet fixed lying by my side.

* * * * * *

Sunday, July 14th, 1776.—Had no alarm, nor ever waked till after sunrise, so that I had no use for my loaded gun. We had roll call at 5 this morning, when the men generally attended, and were dismissed with orders to go and dress in the best manner possible, to attend upon meeting, and likewise upon the General, who we expect here this afternoon. At 9 o'clock assembled for church, when Adjutant

Thomas read the orders to them, together with the Resolve of Congress therein mentioned.

"*July* 14*th*, 1776.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Hagan.

"PAROLE CUMBERLAND.

"No officer or soldier will presume to lie out of his quarters appointed by Col. Dayton, under penalty of the punishment inflicted by Ninth Article of the additional Rules and Regulations of War."

Then we went into church in the most exact method and attended to prayer and a very good sermon from Mark 13th chap., from 33d verse to the end—"*Watch ye therefore, for ye know not neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh.*" After sermon was over, the Dutch had church. About 1 o'clock P. M., Capts. Sharpe, Bloomfield, and Parson Caldwell rode off in order to meet the General, who we expected was then on his road hither. After some time the Parson returned with Capt. Sharpe, who had been over the river. But Capt. Bloomfield proceeded on farther to see whether he could hear any thing of the General. Had roll call, prayers, guard mounting, &c., as the General did not come.

After we were dismissed, Capt. Bloomfield returned with a whole bag full of news. He had received a letter from his father in which was enclosed a Declaration of the Continental Congress, passed the 4th day of July, declaring the Colonies *free and independent States* —which may God prosper and protect. Members of Provincial Congress from Cumberland, by his letter, are Theo. Elmer, Jona. Ayres, Ephm. Harris, Jona. Bowen, and John Buck, Esqs., Major Kelsey Captain in the forces, and Dr. Ewing Surgeon of that battalion.

Monday, July 15*th*, 1776.—Arose and exercised the men for two hours, those of Capt. Isenbard's (13) company come on considerably. After which had prayers; the Declaration was read to them, and we all gave three hearty cheers to the Independent States.

Lieut. Hagan, being left behind something unwell, and being appointed by Capt. Bloomfield officer of the day, not sleeping in camp, but having given the Serjeant orders, repaired to his usual place of lodging. When Capt. Bloomfield found out he left the guard, he put him immediately under an arrest, and wrote up to the

(13) This name is differently spelled at different times—Eisenberg, Isenbard, Isenlord, &c.

Colonel for directions concerning him. All which he took with all possible good nature.

About 12 o'clock an assembly was beat for the men to parade in order to receive a treat and drink the States' health. When having made a barrel of grog, the Declaration was read, and the following toast given by Parson Caldwell—"Harmony, virtue, honor and all propriety to the free and independent United States of America. Wise Legislatures, brave and victorious Armies, both by sea and land, to the American States." When three hearty cheers were given, and the grog flew round a main.

After parading a little, the men were discharged, and I went to visit the sick and see the Doctor of this place, who is a German, who has (he says) served as a physician and surgeon to the army in Germany for seven years. He now carries on farming, owns a grist mill, and doctoring all together. Staid with him drinking beer some time and conversing upon the subject of physic. He being brought up to the Dutch language prevented his discoursing in the English properly; but as far as I could judge by the conversation we had together, he has been well educated and appears to have a rational knowledge of the causes of diseases and the different methods nature makes use of to cast them off. He says Hickory, picked and dried whilst green and kept in sugar, makes a very excellent stomachic for debilitated people. Had exercise at 5 o'clock P. M., and the following orders were read:

"German Flats, *July* 15*th*, 1776.

"Parole—The free and independent States of America.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Elmer. Guards to consist for the future of 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, 21 privates; sentinels by day, 3; by night, 7."

According to orders I went upon guard and attended thereto, which is not regular when so few companies are together, but were put thus (I suppose) on account of Lieut. Hagan pleading, when under arrest, that his being officer of the day could not oblige him to stay constantly with the guard.

Tuesday, July 16*th*, 1776.—Was aroused from my sleep at 2 o'clock in the morning by one of our sentinels firing his gun, upon which the Serjeant cried out for the guard. I jumped up and paraded them directly and set the drums to beating to arms, and the men formed in the Court House; I directly despatched Serjeant Maskell

and two of the guard round to the sentinels with loaded guns, in order to find out the cause of their firing; after being out a few minutes, they returned with an old deaf Dutch soldier belonging to Capt. Isenlard's company, who not being able to hear him, could not answer when challenged, upon which the sentinel fired. We put this fellow under guard till day, and so ended the mighty fray. When the gun was fired the Indians yelled in a most frightful and hideous manner. Corporals Parker and Lummis and Charles Cosgrove were confined by Capt. Bloomfield for quitting parade, lying out of quarters and not attending roll call this morning. A Court Martial was called by him to try them this morning, Capt. Sharp, President; members, Lieuts. Cannon, Elmer, Pierson and Clock. The prisoners were called and confessed to most of the charges, upon which the Court was adjourned till to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Intelligence of General Schuyler being on his road, Lieut. Gifford with 20 of our best men, were despatched to wait upon his honor, who met him some distance off, saluted and attended him here, when Capt Bloomfield had the remainder of the men drawn up to receive him. The Indians came in likewise in considerable numbers, and the fol. lowing orders were issued:

"All sutlers in and about the German Flats are hereby strictly charged not to sell any liquor to any of the soldiers quartered in this place, nor to any of the Indians attending the treaty, nor to any persons that will supply the soldiers or Indians with liquor.

"All sutlers and retailers of liquors are also forbid giving, carrying, or sending any liquors to Fort Stanwix without the express leave of the commanding officer at Fort Stanwix." These orders are issued by direction of Major General Schuyler.

Capt. Jos. Bloomfield had four men constantly guarding the General, day and night. Exercised some in the afternoon, when a number of spectators attended. The Indians attending here for the purpose of Treating with us, consist of the Oneidas, Mohawks, Tuscaroras and Cayugas. Prayers were omitted this evening, as the Parson was attending the General and Capt. B. was constantly flirting about after him. After tattoo, the General and Parson, and others who lodged with them, were taken up, being out of their lodging taking a walk. The Serjeant of the guard being called, (who was Leake) let them go in, with a charge not to be out so late for the future.

(*To be Continued.*)